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The PURCHASE PRICE

BY EMERSON HOUGH

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CHAPTER XIV.

To the heated imagination of the onorable William Jones something ll remained to be explained, and he mained anxious to continue the con- rsation on the topic foremost in his nd.

"Look around here, gentlemen," said extending an eloquent arm. "Be- ld them mountings. Look at them ees surrounding this valley of se- ets. The spoils of war belongs to him at has it—the captives of the bow d spear are his'n. How said Bren- s the Gaul when he done vanquished ome? 'Woe to the conquered,' said 'Woe to them that has fell to our ns!' Now it's the same right here. ook at—"

"I was just going to remark," suave- broke in Judge Clayton, "that of the any mountain views of our southern untry, this seems to me one of the ost satisfactory. I have never seen more restful scene than this, nor a orning more beautiful. But, Mis- uri!" he added almost with mourn- lness. "What a record of strife and rmoil!"

Dunwody nodded. "As when Miss- uri was admitted, for instance," he id smilingly.

"Precisely!" rejoined Clayton, biting editatively at a plucked grass stem. The south gets a state, the north de- ands one! When Missouri came in, linois also was admitted—one free ainst one slave state. Politics—noth- g more. Missouri would break the lance of power if she came alone d unpaired as a slave state, so the orth paired her with Maine and let er in, with a string tied to her! Slav- already existed here, as in all these er states that had been admitted ith it existent. What the north tried do was to abolish slavery where it d already existed, legally, and under e full permission of the constitution. t of the Louisiana Purchase had very when we bought it, and under e constitution congress could not gislate slavery out of it."

The younger men of the party lis- ned to him gravely, even eagerly. Re- arding the personal arbitrament of ms which they now faced, they were ifferent; but always they were ready hear the arguments pro and con of at day, when indeed this loosely or- nized republic had the giant wolf ' very by the ear.

"But they claimed the right of the oral law!" said Dunwody finally.

"The moral law! Who is judge of at? Governments are not run by at. If we overthrow our whole sys- m of jurisprudence, why, I've nothing o say. That's anarchy, not govern- nt. The south is growing faster rel- ively than the north. The politicians both sides are scared about the bal- ce of power, and they're simply tak- g advantage of this cry of morality; they're putting the moralists out as ats-paws to the fire!" Judge Clay- n almost abandoned his usual calm.

"I imagine," ventured Dr. Jamieson, that Missouri had as good a right to me in unrestricted as Louisiana had 1812, or Arkansas in 1836."

That argument was admitted by atesmen, but it was denied by politi- ans; I make a distinction between he two," commented Dunwody.

"Yes," rejoined Judge Clayton. "The oliticians of the house, controlled by e north, would not give up the in- ention to regulate us into a place here it could hold us down. 'Very ell,' said the senate—and there were few statesmen in the senate—'then ou shall not have Maine admitted on our own side of the line!' And that as how Missouri sneaked into this nion—this state, one of the richest arts of the union—by virtue of a ompromise which even waited until Maine was ready to come in! Talk of rinciples—it was politics, and nothi g less. That's your Missouri Com- romise; but has the north ever con- idered it so sacred? She's stuck to it hen it was good politices, and for- otten it when it was more to her in- erest. The Supreme Court of the nited States will declare the whole Missouri Compromise unconstitution- l at no late date. And what it is go- g to do with Mr. Clay's compromise f this year, the Lord only knows."

It was young Yates who at length entured to interrupt in his soft and rawling tones. "I don't see how the oth can charge us up with much. Whenever they get into trouble and want help in a trade, or a fight, or a argument, why, they come south!"

Dr. Jamieson calmly took snuff. Time was, when we first came in as a state," said he, "that we didn't take these attempts of the north to regulate us any too tamely."

"I don't know about that," com- mented Judge Clayton. "Your 'moral law,' your 'higher law,' gentlemen, I don't find in my legal reading. It was personal liberty that took every man west, but we've stood and stick- led for the actual law, and we've been robbed under it; robbed as a state, and now they want to rob us as individu- als. Gentlemen, these men are carry- ing off a girl of mine worth, say fif- teen hundred to two thousand. I say deliberately that, when these armed invaders come to cross this state with purposes such as that, there is full process of law under which they can be turned back. For instance, you, Colonel Dunwody, are a United States marshal. I've the honor to represent the judiciary of this state. We haven't time now to put the matter in the hands of the courts or of the legislature. But it seems to me—"

"Men," said young Desha tersely, "we're wasting time. We've made our medicine. Let's hit the war trail."

Dunwody smiled at him. "You boys are hot-headed," said he.

"To hell with the constitution!" ex- claimed the Honorable William Jones suddenly.

"Well, it's one constitution against the other, anyhow," said Clayton. "You can see the intent of the north now plainly enough. Indiana openly says she's going to make the fugitive slave act impossible of en- forcement. All over the north they call it immoral and unchristian—they reserve the right of interpreting both the Bible and the constitution for us—as though we weren't grown men ourselves. That's the sort of law there is back of this boat load of fools down there."

"Men, we're wasting time!" repeat- ed young Desha.

"Get the horses!" ordered Dunwody of the nearest black.

CHAPTER XV

The Arbitrament.

It was twilight when the little cavalcade from Tallwoods arrived at the old river town of St. Genevieve. The peaceful inhabitants, most of them of the old French strain, looked out in amazement at the jaded horses, the hard-faced men. By this time the original half dozen riders had received reinforcements at different plantations, so that a band of perhaps thirty armed men had assembled. It had needed little more for the average listener than a word telling the news.

Brief inquiry at St. Genevieve informed them that the little steamer Helen Bell had passed the town front that day soon after noon. As she depended almost upon poles and lines for her up-stream progress as upon her steam, it was thought likely she would tie up for the night at some point not more than ten or twelve miles up-stream. Dunwody therefore determined to ride across the river bed at its shortest distance, in the attempt to intercept the steamer, relying upon chance to secure small boats near at hand should they be necessary. His men by this time were glad enough to dismount and take some sort of refreshment before this last stage of their journey.

It was dark when again they mounted, and the old river road, full of washouts, stumps and roots, made going slow after the moon had sunk. They had, however, no great distance to ride. At a point ten miles up the river they came upon a small huddle of fishermen's huts. At one of these Dunwody knocked, and the frightened tenant, at first almost speechless at the sight of so many armed men, stammeringly informed him that the steamer had passed late that evening and was, in his belief, tied up at a little towhead island not more than half a mile up-stream.

"What boats have you got here?" demanded Dunwody.

"No boat at all, Monsieur," rejoined the habitant. "Maybe so four, five feesh boat, that's hall."

"Bring them out!" was the terse order.

They dismounted and, leaving their horses tied in the wood at the road-side, they went to the water's edge and presently embarked, a half dozen men in each of as many long river skiffs, of the type used by the fishermen in carrying out their nets. Dunwody and Clayton were in the foremost boat and each pulled an oar. The little flotilla crawled up-stream slowly, hugging the bank and keeping to the shadows. At last they were opposite a low, willow-covered island, and within a narrow channel where the water, confined between two banks, flowed with swifter current. At length, at Dunwody's quiet signal, all the boats paused, the crews holding fast to the overhanging branches of the trees on the main shore of the river.

"She's out there, just across yonder island," he whispered. "I think I can see her stack now. She must be tied up close. We can slip in on this side, make a landing and get aboard her before she can stop us, if we're careful. Keep perfectly quiet. Follow us, boys. Come on, Clayton."

Silently they all cast loose and, each boat taking its own time, crossed the narrow channel, heading upstream, so as to make the landing as nearly opposite the steamer as possible. They crawled out through the mud, and hauled up their boats to safe places along shore. Then, each man looking to his own weapons, they came together under the cover of the willows. Dunwody again addressed them.

"We must slip across there, 70 or 80 yards or so, and get under the side of her before they know we're here," he said in low tones. "Let no one fire a shot until I order it. If there's going to be any shooting, be sure and let them begin it. When we get across and leave cover, you'd better spread out a little. Keep down low, and don't shoot unless you have to. Remember that. Come on now."

Although the sound of splashing and struggling in the water and mud had not raised any of these sleepers, now all at once, as though by some intuition, the whole bivouac sprang into life. The presence of so many men could not be concealed.

"Who goes there?" came a military call from the boat. "Halt! Halt!" came from the line of sleepers suddenly awakened. In an instant both parties were under arms.

It spoke well for the temper of the men with Dunwody, perhaps better for his serious counsel of them, that none of them made any answer. Silently, like so many shadows, they dropped down to the ground.

"What was that, Kammerer?" cried a voice on the boat, calling down to some one on the shore.

"There are men here," was the answer. "Somebody's out there."

The night was now astir. Men half clothed, but fully armed now lined up along the beach, along the gunwale of the boat. Apparently there were some twenty or more of them in all.

"River pirates, likely," said the leader, who had now come down the gang-plank. "Fall in, men! Fall in!" His voice rang sharp and clear, like that of an officer.

"Line up along the beach, and get down low!" he commanded. "Hold your fire! Hold!—What do you mean? —What are you doing?" His voice rose into a scream.

Some one had fired a shot. At once the thicket was filled with armed men. Some unknown member of the boat party, standing on the deck behind the leader, had fired at a movement seen in the willows twenty yards away. The aim was true. A groan was answer to the shot, even before the exclamation of the leader was made. Young Desha fell back, shot through the body. His friends at first did not know that anyone had been hurt, but to lie still under fire ill suited their wild temper. With a common impulse and without order, they emptied their guns into the mass of dark figures ranged along the beach. The air was filled with shouts and curses. The attacking party advanced. The narrow beach of sand and mud was covered with a struggling mass of fighting men, of which neither party knew the nature of the other, and where the combatants could scarce tell friend from foe.

"Get in, men! cried Dunwody. "Go on! Take the boat!" He pressed on slowly, Judge Clayton at his side, and they two passed on up the gang-plank and into the boat itself. The leader of the boat forces, who had retired again to the steamer deck, faced them here. It was Dunwody himself who reached out, caught him in a fell grip and took away from him his rifle.

"Call your men off!" he cried. "Do you all want to get killed?"

"You pirates!" exclaimed the boat leader as soon as he could get his breath. "What do you mean by firing on us here? We're peaceable men and on our own business."

Dunwody stood supporting himself on his rifle, the stock of it unde his arm. "You call this peace!" he said. "We didn't intend to attack you. We're after a fugitive slave. I'm a United States marshal. You've killed some of our men, and you fired first. You've no right— Who are you?" he cried, suddenly pushing closer to his prisoner in the half light. "I thought I knew your voice! You—Carlisle—What are you doing here?"

"I'm about my business," rejoined that young officer curtly. "I've been on your trail."

"Well, you've found me," said Dunwody grimly. "You may wish you hadn't."

The Northerner was not in the least subdued, and remained fearless as before. "That's fine talk!" he said. "Why haven't we a right here? We're on a navigable stream of the United States, in free waters and in a free country, and we're free to do as we propose. We're under a free flag. What do you mean by firing into us?"

"You're not navigating the river at all," retorted Judge Clayton. "You're tied up to Missouri soil. The real channel of the river is away out yonder, and you know it. We're inside our right in boarding you. We want to know who you are and what you are doing here, an army officer, at the head of men armed in this way. We're going to search this boat. You've got property of mine on board, and we've the legal right to take it, and we're going to take it. You've killed some of our posse."

"You're pirates!" reiterated the northern leader. "You're border ruffians, and you want to take this boat. You'll have to account for this."

"We are ready to account for it," said Dunwody. "Throw down your arms, or we will kill every man of you. At once!"

He swung heavily back on his support as he spoke. Clayton caught him by the arm. "You're hit, Dunwody!" he said in a low voice.

"Yes, a little," answered the other. "Don't say anything." Slowly he pushed on, directly up to Carlisle, who faced him fearless as ever. "Tell your men to throw down their guns!" demanded Dunwody once more.

"Attention, company!" called out the young Northerner. "Stack arms!"

Silently, in the dark, even in the confusion, the beleaguered men grouped together and leaned their rifles against this or that support. Silently they ranged themselves, some on the deck, some still upon the shore.

"Gets lights now, at once!" commanded Dunwody. "We've got men hurt here. We'll have to do something at once. Jamieson!" he cried out. "Are you hurt?"

"I'm all right," answered Doctor Jamieson out of the darkness. "Not a scratch. But there's a lot of our fellows down."

"Take care of them," said Dunwody. "We'll attend to the rest of this business after that."

To Be Continued.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF APRIL

Eclipse of the Moon on the Afternoon of April 1, Not Visible in This Country—Sun in Shadow on April 17, but Not Clearly Visible—Mercury Becomes a Morning Star on April 15—Many Shooting Stars.

By Prof. Eric Doolittle.

This, the second spring month of the present year, is ushered in by the always interesting phenomenon of an eclipse of the moon, and two weeks later our satellite will pass between the earth and the sun and its shadow, sweeping over our turning earth, will cause an eclipse of the sun. But, unfortunately, neither of these eclipses can be seen to advantage from any part of the United States, and the first is, in fact, wholly invisible to us.

The Lunar Eclipse of April 1.

The earth as it journeys around the sun is always attended by its great, round shadow, which extends out into space in a direction exactly opposite to that of the sun to a distance of 857,000 miles. When, in the course of its motion about the earth, our moon happens to pass into this shadow the light of the sun is hidden from it and we see our satelite darkened. It is of interest to notice that the fact that the shadow cast upon the moon by our turning earth is always round constitutes one of the clearest and most easily understood proofs that our earth is a round world.

When an eclipse of the moon is occurring in this way it can be witnessed equally well by all observers who live on that half of our world from which the moon is visible; everyone who can see the moon in the sky at all will see its light gradually cut off as passes into the shadow. But, unfortunately, on the first day of the present month our moon first begins to enter the shadow at 25 minutes past 4 in the afternoon, and by two minutes past 6 the eclipse is over. As the moon does not rise, even to observers along our eastern coasts, until a few minutes after the latter time, we will see nothing of this eclipse at all. But to observers in Europe, Asia and Africa the moon will be high in the sky, and the whole interesting occurrence can be witnessed by them. Before the eclipse is over the moon will also be seen to rise throughout South America, except in the extreme northwestern part, so that observers in this region will see the latter part of the phenomenon, the moon, as they see it, rising eclipsed.

The moon during the present eclipse will not entirely enter the shadow, but will pass only through its upper edge, the center moving along the

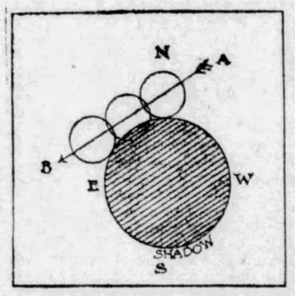

Figure 2—Passage of the moon through the earth's shadow on April 1.

line AB, shown in Figure 3. Our satellite will, therefore, not become entirely darkened.

The Solar Eclipse of April 17.

The shadow which the moon casts in space is of the form of a long cone, but it is very much shorter than the shadow cast by the earth. The distance from the moon's surface to the extreme apex of its shadow is a very little less than the average distance which separates the moon from the earth. It therefore follows that when the moon passes between the earth and the sun and its shadow extends directly toward us that it is generally not quite long enough to reach the earth. When the moon happens to be a little nearer to us than usual, however, almost the extreme tip of the shadow may fall upon the earth and so form a little round, dark area, which is never more than 175 miles across. This sweeps over the earth's surface, tracing a narrow strip across the lands and seas, and all observers inside this strip see the sun completely hidden.

The eclipse of April 17 is a very peculiar one. The produced shadow cone first strikes the earth at A, Figure 3, at 5 hours 1 minute, a. m., and sweeps over the Atlantic ocean along the line ABCD One hour and 18 minutes after the beginning it has reached the point B, by which time the moon has drawn enough nearer to the earth's surface so that the shadow cone itself actually reaches the earth, and this continues while the shadow is moving from B to C. Observers on the path between B and C will therefore see a total eclipse; that is, they will see the sun entirely hidden, but when the point C is passed the distance from the earth to the moon again increaaes and the shadow no longer reaches the earth.

By all observers along the narrow path ABCD the center of the moon will be seen to move exactly across the center of the sun. Observers anywhere within the area MADN, north of this path, will see the moon hide the lower edge of the sun from view; outside of the area MRN the eclipse will be wholly invisible.

Residents of our country who live along and to the east of the line KL, which crosses eastern New York and Long Island, will see the eclipse begin just as the sun is rising; those between the lines KL and ME will see the sun rise partially eclipsed, while to those west of the line ME no part of the eclipse will be visible. By the use of a darkened glass the passage of the moon over the lower edge of the sun may be clearly witnessed, but from no place in the United States will a very large part of the sun's disc be hidden.

The Planets in April.

The little planet Mercury passes to the west of the sun and becomes a morning star on April 15 at 7 a. m., but it will not reach its greatest distance from the sun and so become easily visible until the middle of May. On the morning of April 28 this bright little world will be found so near the far more brilliant Venus that the two objects will look like a double star in the early morning dawn. The observer has perhaps noticed how brightly the latter planet has been shining in the morning sky and how it also has been drawing so rapidly near to the sun that as the days go by it is seen with ever-increasing difficulty. On April 1 it rises one hour ten minutes before sunrise, while by April 30 this time is shortened to only 40 minutes. On April 28 it may be detected in the dawn, a little way up from the east point of the horizon, for a short while before sunrise, and on this date the planet Mercury will be seen lying to the left of Venus at a distance away from it only one-third as great as the distance across the moon.

The planet Mars will during the month move from the middle of the Milky Way to the center of the constellation of the Twins. In a small telescope this now appears but little more than one-half full, so that it resembles the moon when about two days past its first quarter. The large polar cap may still be readily detected, but the planet is now so very far away that no other details can be well seen.

Saturn is now low in the west, and toward the close of the month will be wholly lost in the sun's rays. It will not definitely leave the evening sky, however, until May 14.

Jupiter is moving slowly westward in the constellation of the Scorpion, and though in the early morning hours it is a beautiful and conspicuous object, riding high in the southern heavens, it has not yet reached the borders of our evening chart. It is due east of the star A, figure 1, and at a few minutes past 9 o'clock on April 30. An interesting eclipse of its third moon may be observed on the morning of April 29, the moon disappearing at 1 hour 58 minutes 22 seconds a. m. eastern standard time), and emerging from the shadow 2 hours 10 minutes 39 seconds later.

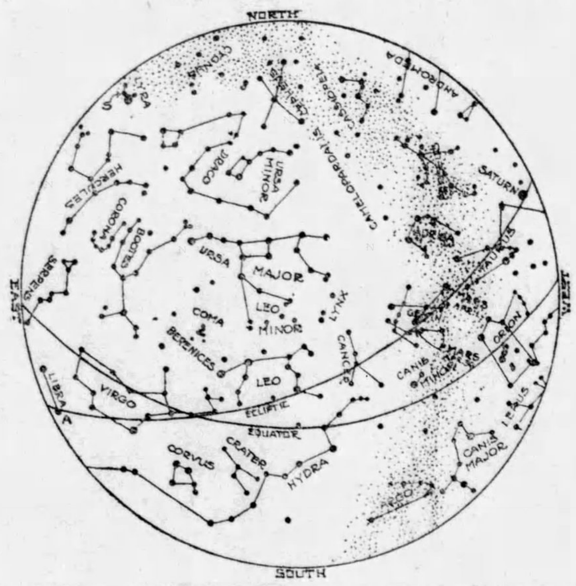

Figure 1—The Constellations at 9 p. m., April 1. (If facing south, hold the map upright; if facing east, hold east below; if facing west, hold west below; if facing north, hold the map inverted.)

The April Shooting Stars.

This is the month when there occurs the bright shower of shooting stars known as the Lyrids, this name being given to them because they are seen to dart outward in all directions from the constellation of Lyra, or the Harp. This beautiful constellation with its very brilliant, blue star Vega, may be seen just rising in the northeast in the early evenings of April, while throughout the latter half of the night it is high in the heavens, in observing the star shower it is therefore best to select a late hour of the evening, even deferring the observation until after midnight, if possible.

The greatest number of shooting stars will be seen on the evenings of April 20, 21 and 22, and this year we have an unusually favorable opportunity for observing them, since the moon on these dates is nearly new. If, late in the evening, the observer will turn to the constellation Lyra, he will see every few minutes a bluish, very swiftly moving shooting star dart outward from near the point S, Figure 1, and move in any direction across the sky, while it may be that at times two or three shooting stars will suddenly appear at once. The shower will continue all through the three nights and during the days as well, though when the sun is shining we can, of course, not see the stars.

The stars of this or any shower are a great stream of meteoric particles moving about our sun, through which the earth plows once each year. Each swiftly moving particle as it collides with our earth is burnt up by the friction of its motion through our protecting air and the burning particles is what we see as a shooting star. That all the stars of any shower appear to move outward from one little area in the sky is merely the effect of perspective; the area is the vanishing point of the parallel paths in which the particles move. The present shower is the remains of the first comet of 1861.

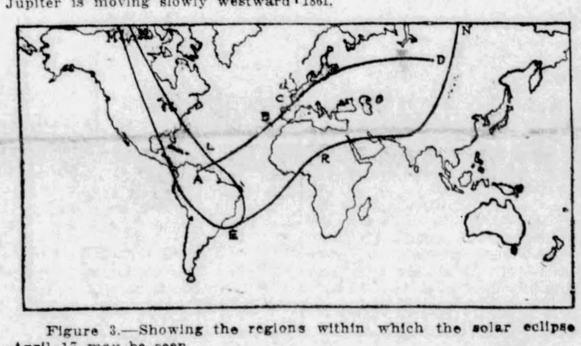

Figure 3.—Showing the regions within which the solar eclipse of April 17 may be seen.

The Social Revolution in England

JULIUS CHAMBERS

Brooklyn Eagle.

Excitable Americans express the opinion that the people of the United States are going through a social revolution. Ye gods! Do they realize the tremendous upheaval through which Great Britain is going? Certainly not!

An American of calm mind who will compose himself to thoughtful contemplation will realize that within the last decade the English people have changed much more than have the citizens of this country. The nobility, which since the days of William the Norman have lorded over the mases, have been humiliated in the dust! The house of commons has become the ruling power in the Empire—as the house of representatives ought to be in the United States, until senators are chosen by the people. The rights of the working classes have been recognized in Great Britain by the admission of 50 members of the horny-handed sons of toil to the house of commons.

One of the most exciting days in the house of commons since the repeal of the corn laws occurred Friday!

Two million and more men—representing (with their families) about one-sixth of the population of the United Kingdom—are idle! Such a crisis has not faced any European nation in our time. Prime Minister Asquith, who sees his country trembling upon the abyss of anarchy, has declared for a "minimum wage," and has pledged the good faith of his administration to carry it through. It is that or an upheaval that might end in horrors rivaling, if not exceeding, the commune of 1870-71, in Paris.

When the people of a great nation get angry clear down to their feet, there's no predicting what they may do! Ambassador Reid did not exaggerate.

* * *

Premier Asquith has been a reader of modern history and he knows the danger of the present situation. The attitude of Mr. Balfour is that of a deposed leader who would jeopardize the future of his country to destroy the leader of the majority. He is playing the policy of an anarchist—purely from political motivs. He is exaggerating a situation that admits of no exaggeration. He is daring a revolution that may sweep away the monarchy and the nobility. Within a month there may be a mob in Trafalgar Square shouting—

No king, no clan—
Shall rule this lan'.

When the unpopular fabric of the British nobility topples, the throne will go with it!

That fact must not be overlooked.

A commonwealth is the destiny of the British Empire! A republic it may never be, but the rich savor of the Cromwellian administraton still lingers in the gizzard of every British commoner who has read history thoughtfully, and never has been able to comprehend why the restoraton occurred.

Charles II. was only a repetition of Charles I.—more profligate, if possible. Since those story times the English people have "stood for" so much that they are surfeited with forebearance and bored with toleration.

The course of toleration is about run.

* * *

Let me tell you what I saw with my own eyes, last time I was in London. I went into a "chemist's" on the Strand to buy some soda-mint tablets. While I was waiting I noticed an altercation between the owner of the place and a sandy-whiskered man of middle age. The shopkeeper was ordering the customer from the place! The man went with reluctance, and the proprietor came from behind the counter, with fire in his eyes, and every appearance of intent to use physical force.

When the sandy-whiskered chap had gone, I was impertinent enough to ask what had occurred.

"Nothing!" retorted the chemist. "He's the early of"—and he mentioned a name in history—"but he's a beat, doesn't pay his bills, owes me £40, and wanted to order more goods. We're sick of this nobility business! It will not last much longer, thank God!"

Knowing as I did from tradesmen at Newport how difficult some of them found the collection of bills for "supplies" to the homes of the idle rich, I was not astonished that tradesmen of London refused to be burdend by the "favor" of the nobility.

As this simple-minded druggist said: "Thy are about through!"

Can the Chinese Republic Endure?

Adachi Kinnosuke.

North American Review.

The Chinese have enjoyed during many centuries the practice of self-government and majority rule under the very eyes of the worst despots that ever sat enthroned. For in sheer self-defense against official corruption the people organized all sorts of secret unions, the most widely known of which among Americans and Europeans are the trade guilds. These unions dispensed justice between man and man and governed the conduct of trade. Their leaders inaugurated and enforced the policy of honesty that gives Chinese financial credit today the highest standing in the world. I believe that the world has never seen a more dramatic proof of this fact than the present status of the Chinese government bond.

The imperial Chinese government 5 per cent Hukuang railways sinking fund gold loan bond was offered for public subscription at .97 and accrued interest. After more than three months of revolution, when the Peking government has lost nearly 15 provinces out of the 18 of China proper: when not only the Peking treasury, but also the revolutionary republicans are bankrupt, are actually without money to pay their soldiers and administrative expenses; when the whole country is overrun with armed bandits; business strangled to death by anarchy; when there are said to be 3,000,000 of people without food; . . . when the Ta Tsing dynasty and the glories that were Kanghi and Kueilung are ready to give up the imperial ghost as eagerly as any scared burglar—today, when all these things and more are true, what is the price you will have to pay for the Chinese bond? Ninety-four—only three points off the original price!

It is a financial miracle. . . . .

The real author of the miracle is the traditional reputation of Chinese commercial integrity. Whatever happens—so the faith of the foreign capitalists seems to say—the Chinese know what commercial and financial obligation means; they understand the meaning of a contract as no other race of people do; our money is safe whatever happens. . . . Do not such facts promise a long anud happy future for the infant Chung Hwa Republic?

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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"Snakes and rabbits don't live together so far as I've heard," returned Gaylor. "Jove! I've got hold of something this time, for sure!" He began extricating his arm from the twisting embrace of the tree-roots, and an instant later Poppet saw that he had pulled out of the hole a metal thing, caked with earth; quite a small thing which he could almost hide in his hand. "Oh, what's that?" she asked eagerly.

"Nothing that would interest you much, I'm afraid," replied the detective, slipping the thing into one of his coat pockets, and carefully covering it over with the flap, as he pushed the thwarted fox terrier gently away.

"But you have turned quite pink, as if you were interested," said the child. "You might tell me what it is. It looks like one of Dad's tools."

"That's all it is; a kind of tool," answered Gaylor. "But I'm fond of tools, and you're not. That's one of the differences between us, you see. Perhaps it was a tool of the wicked gnome's, that he opened the fairy chest with, and left when he'd got all the treasure." Gaylor pulled out his watch and looked at it. "Why, it's time we were trotting home!" he exclaimed, as if surprised at the lateness of the hour. "And if you like, when we get back, I'll sketch you a picture of the gnome at the rabbit-hole, opening the treasure-chest; only you must leave me alone in my room while I do it. I never could make pictures with any one watching me."

So they walked down to the farmhouse, the man and the child, with Jacky trotting at their heels or darting ahead on some quest or other; and Gaylor told Popper the best story he had invented yet, which was saying a good deal, as he had a magnificent talent in verbal fiction. But all the time he was thinking of what he had found, and congratulating himself on the success of his plans. He had remembered the fox-terrior, and the innocent tales of its cleverness in finding rabbit holes, told by the little girl during their first conversation together; and it was the recollection of that childish boasting which had given him the idea of lodging at the Home Farm. Known, as he already was in the neighborhood, a marked man since his evidence given at the inquest, he could not have wandered freely about the woods with a strange dog, had he continued to stop at the inn in his own character, as Gaylor, the man from Scotland Yard. He would have been followed and watched by curious people, and any discovery he might have made would have been known to others almost as soon as to himself. Or, if he had adopted some disguise, his actions as a stranger would have been regarded with suspicion. From the first, Gaylor had said to himself: "If I were the murderer, and had any fear that for some reason or other I might be eventually suspected, I wouldn't try to get rid of the revolver at home, or near home. I'd hide it in some place as close as I could to the scene of the murder, before I'd gone far away. And if I had my wits about me, I wouldn't just trust to the bracken to hide it. I'd think that it would be looked for there, and found when the bracken was cut down, as it would surely be. I'd fear bloodhounds, too, and try to put the thing in a place where my trail, if once they got on it, would be crossed by some other strong scent. What would be better for such a hide than a rabbit warren, if I could find one, or knew already where to find one? And if I were a person familiar with the woods, I might very likely know where to find one."

Gaylor had argued in this fashion, and he had begun with the opinion that a terrier would be a useful companion. To this theory and its later development, little Poppet Barnard owed a great many pleasant hours and delightful stories which she would never forget.

On reaching home, after the adventure of the rabbit hole, the child told Rose all about the fairy chest stolen by the wicked gnome, and prattled on about something unearthed by Gaylor, which he had said was not at all interesting But Poppet, eagerly awaiting the sketch promised at dinner time, made so little of the discovery that Rose attached no importance to it, not guessing that, locked in his bedroom upstairs, Gaylor was at that very moment engaged in examining the weapon which, in all probability had put an end to Lady Hereward's life.

It was a small neat revolver of 32 calibre, and only two of the six cartridges had been discharged. Four were left, and caked around the muzzle was something of a dark reddish color, which looked like dried blood. Particles of pale brown earth adhered to this mass, as if they had stuck to it while still comparatively fresh and semi-liquid. But the fact that the revolver should be bloodstained was singularly suggestive to the mind of the detective. Evidently the murderer, having fired the two shots, and seen his victim fall, had either dropped his weapon, and her blood had stained it, or else he had coolly laid it on the floor near the body while he stripped the dead Lady Hereward of her rings, her bracelets and her other jewelry.

The next step for the detective was to learn whether this revolver which he had found was the one sold by Sailes to Ian Barr; and after the Barnards' midday dinner, which he shared with them, he went up to London with his treasure, carefully wrapped in paper, in his pocket. The gunmaker recognized the weapon as that which Mr. Barr had bought from him; and, as Gaylor expressed it to himself, there was "one more nail in the coffin" of Ian Barr.

CHAPTER XX

Though Gaylor had the air of idling away most of his time at Riding St. Mary, and never seemed seriously to catechise any one in the neighborhood, somehow he picked up an extraordinary amount of information, particularly concerning the habits of most of the persons connected closely or remotely with Friars' Moat. Among the most important of his gleanings was the fat that Ian Barr had at one time been in the habit of using the upper room in the Tower as a kind of study. A year ago, or not much more, he had been writing a series of articles on the Roman camps in Surrey; and as there were finely marked traces of an encampment on the hill of the View Tower, Sir Ian Hereward —interested in the young man's work —had suggested his writing in the Tower. He had offered to ask permission from Mrs. Forestier; she had granted it freely; and Sir Ian had lent Barr the key which was very seldom used by any one at Friars' Moat. When Barr had finished the articles he was known to have returned the key of the Tower. All this Gaylor learned from the butler at the Moat, who had heard of this matter in talk around the table at the time; had forgotten it, but remembered distinctly when his recollections had been baited and played, with the skill of a true fisherman, by the detective.

Thus it was established that Barr had at one period gone every day, or nearly every day, to the View Tower, beginning a habit which he might have chosen to keep up secretly, after having ostensibly dropped it. It would have been the easiest thing in the world for him to have Sir Ian's key copied; as he had certainly had it for weeks in his possession; and it was not unnatural that he might have wanted to keep the run of the place. At his own cottage, which was more picturesque than convenient, he had but one sitting room, where he must do his work, write his letters, see his callers and eat his meals. Besides, the situation of the housekeeper's room just above made it practically impossible to hold a private conversation in that sitting room, if she were overhead or likely to go. It seemed almost certain to Gaylor that Barr would have had the key copied, in order to use the Tower when he chose.

He must have known that neither Mrs. Forestier nor any one else, with the exception of Barnard, opened the Tower doors twice a year. As for Barnard, he went only once every few weeks; and it would have been possible for Barr to find out which days were chosen by the farmer for his inspections. Even if Tom had come upon the steward there no harm would have been done, for it might be supposed that Barr retained permission to go when he liked.

Through Kate Craigie, Gaylor discovered that Lady Hereward had believed her French maid Liane kept tryst with Ian Barr at the Tower. Why Lady Hereward had held this belief Kate did not know, but supposed she "must have heard something." Possibly Liane had been seen going to the Tower; in any case Kate knew that "her ladyship," who disapproved of Mr. Barr from the first, "because he was a dangerous Socialist," suddenly became bitterly prejudiced against him, on account of an alleged flirtation between him and Liane.

Each day it began to appear more and more important to find Ian Barr, and the theory of the police was that he would be found through Miss Verney. Nevertheless, Nora had contrived to thwart the vigilance of her 'shadow" on arriving in Paris, by posting a letter which he could not identify as hers.

He was there, on the spot, and watching, when she slipped somthing into a letterbox at the Gare du Nord. He had been given specimens of her hand writing, before he left England, and was granted the privilege of seeing each letter which the box contained. But not only was there no envelope or card addressed to Ian Barr, but there was no hand writing which resembled Miss Verney's. The half-French detective had an aggravating conviction that, if he could only open each of the many letters, he would find one from Nora Verney to Ian Barr; but he could not do that, and he had to acknowledge himself defeated for the moment. Barr had doubtless taken another name, and Miss Verney had asked a friend to address her envelope, or had used a typewriter.

Michel examined the contents of the letter-box, in company with a postman instructed by the French police, while Miss Ricardo and her travelling companion dined. He "shadowed" the two ladies in Paris for the short time they spent there, and journeyed with them to Chamounix.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

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If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results follow; Bright's disease which is the worst form of kidney trouble may steal upon you.

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Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease constantly undermines the system.

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Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

Editorial Notice—To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands of letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

where he put up in a cheap room at their hotel. They did nothing that repaid his watchfulness, but when they had been at the mountain village for several days, he learned that they proposed a driving tour. They were not engaging a carriage and horse at Chamounix, but had sent elsewhere, which struck Michel as odd, though he did not quite see how it bore upon the business which had brought him to France.

He could not find out for some time whence the vehicle would come, but at last heard from some employe of the hotel that it was to arrive from St. Pierre de Chartreause, whither it would return with the ladies. This was disappointing to Michel, because it ceased to appear strange. It was natural enough to engage a conveyance o fthe hotel at which they intended to stop, where the landlord might make a better price for incoming guests than would one about to lose his clients.

Michel was on hand when the carriage arrived at the Chamounix hotel, and saw Miss Ricardo and Miss Verney go out to look at it. There were two good horses; the vehicle was a well-appointed landau, with a rack for light luggage behind; and the driver was a noticeably smart young man. He had a clean-shaven face, as dark as a Spaniard's, but rather long, wavy black hair, which fell from under a broad-brimmed hat over the collar of his coat. He was tall, with a fine slim figure, and was dressed like a peasant.

Miss Ricardo and Miss Verney seemed to be very much interested in the carriage, which arrived toward evening, and they asked the picturesque young man a number of questions in Italian, of which Michel understood only a few words. They were answered in the same language

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—and it surprised the detective that the driver from St. Pierre de Chartreuse should be an Italian. He reflected, however, that "Ricardo" was an Italian name, and this expedition was Miss Ricardo's affair. That might explain the seeming mystery, yet he resolved to find out all about the matter, when he had followed the ladies to St. Pierre de Chartreuse, as he not only intended to do, but to be close upon their heels. Even apparently unimportant details were of interest when connected with this case, and nobody could tell what bearing they might have upon it.

That night the coachman put up his horses and slept at Chamounix. Next morning early the ladies were ready to start; and Michel, who had engaged a vehicle for himself, started also. Other driving parties, as well as automobilists, were leaving the hotel at the same hour, and there was no reason why he should be remarked by Miss Ricardo and Miss Verney.

The ladies were evidently not in a hurry to reach their journey's end, or they would have chosen to travel by train or motor. The first day, having started early in the morning, they reached Chartreuse in time for luncheon. Paul Michel was not far behind them. He too stopped to eat, and saw the great monastery, like most other travelers who toured in this direction and several times encountered Miss Ricardo and Miss Verney, who scarcely glanced at him. Once, in the vast deserted monastery itself, they condescended to show their Italian-speaking driver something of the place, or else he, being alread familiar with it, was playing guide. Michel could not be sure which was the case, but the young man walked respectfully by Miss Verney's side, while Miss Ricardo wandered ahead, with a volume of Murray in her hand.

"I wonder?" Michel began to ask himself, in response to a striking idea which was knocking at his mind.

He had no portrait of Ian Barr as a grown man, for the reason that, if any had been taken, Scotland Yard had not been able to learn where or when. Michel had, however, an old picture of Sir Ian Hereward's young relative, as a boy of thirteen, made in Barr's school days, and discovered at a local photographer's since the murder. The detective slipped it between the leaves of his guide book, glancing from it to the face of the long-haired coachman, and comparing the features. But he could not be sure that they were the same. If this dark peasant in the wide-brimmed hat were Ian Barr in disguise, that disguise was a good one. The only thing was to watch and wait. If Ian Barr were really conducting his fiancee and her friend, he would betray himself sooner or later.

The party took three days on the way to St. Pierre de Chartreuse, though they could have accomplished the distance in less time. Perhaps they lingered on the road only because it was beautiful; perhaps because a pair of lovers dreaded to part. Michel was a vigilant spy, but he could not discover, so far, that any private interviews took place between the coachman and Nora Verney.

About five o'clock on the third day the carriage containing the two ladies and their light luggage drew up before one of the best hotels in the beautiful little village of St. Pierre de Chartreuse. Michel was near enough in his following conveyance to see them received by the landlord. No look of recognition passed between the proprietor of the hotel and the man who had brought his guests from Chamounix. This was odd, for if the fellow really came from St. Pierre de Chartreuse, he would almost certainly have been sent by the hotel at which Miss Ricardo meant to stay.

When the two dressing bags and suit cases had been carried into the hotel, the young man still stood by the horses' heads. On the wide balcony at the top of the steps Miss Ricardo and Nora Verney consulted together for a moment in low voices. Then Miss Ricardo took an envelope out of her guide book, and gave it to Miss Verney, who ran down with it to the driver. She put it in his hand, and said a few words to him with an appearance of earnestness. Then he touched his hat (which Michel had never seen him remove), mounted to the box of his vehicle and drove off.

Meanwhile the detective had descended, without waiting for the first carriage to make the way clear. Having paid his coachman and seen the luggage carried up the steps by a porter, he reached the balcony himself just in time to witness a somewhat dramatic little scene, which he would not have missed for a great deal.

The two ladies, whom Michel admired extremely, were chatting with the landlord, a lesser personage having been sent to welcome the newcomer, when in the doorway appeared Sir Ian Hereward.

Michel had never seen Sir Ian in the flesh, but he had studied his features in many newspaper snapshots and sketches, during the last ten days, asking himself whether or no the face was the face of a murderer. Now he recognized it instantly, leaping to the startling conclusion that this meeting, at a remote village in France had been arranged between Sir Ian and Teresina Ricardo.

Here was something better than he had dreamed of expecting, and he was delighted. The fact that this man and this woman journeyed so far from their world to meet each other, seemed to prove that Miss Ricardo had perjured herself in swearing that Ian Hereward had not loved her, long ago, in India. They had been separated for years, these two; and as they had apparently met in private only once (on the afternoon of the murder) since the old days in India, there must have been something between them, or they would not be keeping this tryst now.

"At last the wife is out of the way, and they aren't losing much time in profiting by it!" Michel said to himself.

This put a rather different complexion on his business. He had been sent after Nora Verney in the hope of running down Ian Barr. But since Ian Hereward came to St. Pierre de Chartreuse, Michel's theory of the murder was shaken. What if, after all, the elder Ian knew more about it than the younger, and Barr were but a scapegoat?

Of course, it would soon be known at headquarters that Sir Ian was here, if it were not known already, since the ex-officer was under observation; yet some kudos might be gained, in spite of that fact, if Michel played his cards well. He intended to let not the smallest chance slip, and the eyes which flashed from Sir Ian to Teresina Ricardo and Nora Verney were the merciless eyes of a lynx.

Michel saw Sir Ian start as if with astonishment at the sight of the two women; saw him hesitate in the doorway as if he were minded to beat a retreat; saw Miss Ricardo turn scarlet, and Nora Verney grow as pale as if she were faint, and heard the elder woman exclaim: "Sir Ian!" Still, the detective's conviction that this encounter was a "put-up job" did not waver for an instant. He thought that Sir Ian was a creditable actor, and wished the first meeting to take place like this, on the hotel verandah, in the presence of half a dozen people. (It would be like a woman to have planned out something more romantic, and to be disappointed!) It struck him as probable that Nora Verney was not in the secret. The two most concerned would naturally wish her to believe that they met by accident; but, thought Michel, she would be a little idiot to be deceived, considering what kind of place was St. Pierre de Chartreuse. If it were Aix-les-Bains, for instance, where all the world passed and repassed, it might be different.

Miss Ricardo's faint cry of recognition put an end, of course, to Sir Ian's hesitation. He took a few steps forward, and held out his hand to her.

"This is indeed a great surprise!" he said.

"It is indeed," she echoed.

They shook hands, looking straight into each other's eyes for a second or two, as if in spite of everything it was a joy to meet, a joy which would not be denied. They had the air of thinking that they two were alone in the world, just for an instant; and then, as though with the birth of the same thought, they dropped hands and turned to Miss Verney.

"Nora! How very strange, isn't it?" almost stammered Terry, as if she were afraid that the girl did not believe in her surprise. And if she were afraid of this (thought the detective), it at least was not as strange as some other things.

"Yes," said Nora, in a low voice. "It is strange." She looked frightened, almost horrified, it seemed to the detective, who had some sympathy for her, as she was, in his opinion, the prettiest girl he had ever seen. She did not put out her hand, and neither did Sir Ian. Michel notice that the ex-officer gazed at her somewhat sadly and that she appeared to turn her eyes distastefully from his.

"Can that girl have found out anything about Sir Ian Hereward which has made her hate him?" the detective wondered, in a kind of professional ecstacy.

To be continued.

The ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid had in his palace the finest collection of precious stones ever brought together, some of which were recently sold in Paris. The tastes of the Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria run in the same direction. His collection of diamonds, sapphires and emeralds is estimated to be worth £600,000.

SHE QUIT COFFEE.

And Much Good Came From It.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did a woman of Apple Creek, O. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not quit drinking it, even if it took my life, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around at all. Had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. I felt as though I was liable to die any time.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally, one day, it came over me and I asked myself what is the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee, and got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum which I like better than I liked the old coffee. One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal besides.

"My sister-in-law, who visited me this summer, had been an invalid for some time, much as I was. I got her to quit coffee and drink Postum. She gained five pounds in three weeks, and I never saw such a change in anyone's health."

"There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

Some time ago there was a recipe published in the Farmstead telling how to cure horses of worms. I lost the copy of the paper and would be very grateful if someone would send a remedy to the editor for publication in these columns.—W., Eaton, Pa.

How, when, and how often should lime be applied to the soil? I would like some reader to answer this question in this department for my benefit.—M., Panther, W. Va.

Will any person who reads the Farmstead give a remedy for enlarged joints and lameness in hogs?—B., New York.

I want to know about the durability of galvanized roofing. I understand that it is used to a large extent in Ohio and Indiana. There is little used in this state except for porch roofs. Any information on its wearing qualities would be appreciated.—H., Vinton, Ia.

A remedy for mold on rose bushes is requested by a reader of these columns.

I have a cow that sucks the other cows in the pasture. What I want to know is how to prevent her from continuing this bad habit.—M., Salladasburg, Pa.

I possess a 10-month-old colt that needs to be assisted to get up every morning. He seems to be weak in his legs while his bowels are very loose. I would like to know what is wrong and a remedy for it.

I also have a beagle hound that is 7 months old and is addicted to the habit of sucking all the eggs that he can possibly get. Is it possible to break him of this habit. I have tried putting pepper in the eggs, but it seems to do no good. A cure would be thankfully received.—H., Sandyville, W. Va.

BLACKHEADS IN TURKEYS

Blackhead in turkeys is caused by overfeeding or feeding them improper food, such as too much fat producing food and too little animal food and green stuff. This trouble will develop into liver trouble, and undoubtedly if you will examine the liver of an afflicted fowl you will find it either enlarged or covered with white blotches the size of a pinhead. The best thing that can be done is to put the fowls on a proper diet. Feed them light food with plenty of green stuff and dose them with epsom salts once a week. Disinfect all the runs and keep plenty of sharp grit before them at all times.—A Reader.

RINGWORM

If the party inquiring for a remedy for ringworm will apply glacial acetic acid with a camel's hair brush to parts affected and wash it off with cold water immediately after the application a cure will be the result. One application of the acid will usually attain the result desired. Be sure to have the water ready before the acid is spread on.—U., Burrows, Ind.

CONGESTION OF THE LIVER

The trouble with the fowls as described by M., Perry, Ia., is congestion of the liver. One pound of epsom salts, one pound of bicarbonate of soda, one of sulphate of iron, and seven of oil meal (ground oil cake), well mixed, given at the rate of one tablespoon daily to each hen in a mash will benefit the poultry. Give but little grain and that so that they have to work to get it. Plenty of vegetables and bran may be fed with good results.—C., Sextonville, Wis.

EGG-EATING FOWLS

P., Vestaburg, Mich.—Give a variety of feed to your fowls and allow them plenty of exercise and they will forget to eat their eggs. Be sure that they get feed rich with protein such as meat or bone meal, fresh meat scraps or skim milk. Feed a variety of grain in straw or deep litter to keep them busy. Also give raw vegetables or bulk food of some kind, and furnish them with plenty of grit, charcoal, water and a place to dust. A busy hen never eats or pulls feathers.—C., Sextonville, Wis.

FOUL BROOD

Foul brood is indicated by bees carrying off eggs and larvae from the hive. After the bees come in at night close up the hive, throw straw over it and set fire to the straw. After the bees have been shipped a long distance, or there is a honey famine, the bees will sometimes destroy their brood, but this should not be mistaken for foul brood. When there is plenty of water handy for them to get at, and an abundance of flowers that produce honey and you find the larvae perishing in the hives, examine them and apply the above remedy. After handling a frame from a hive that contains foul brood, hold the hands over burning sulphur before inspecting other bees.—P., Sharon, Kan.

IMPORTED TUBERS DISEASED

Experts of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture, explaining fully the danger of importation of potato diseases prevalent in Europe by the planting of foreign tubers, say that these facts should be impressed on the farmers in time to prevent the planting of such foreign seed.

The present scarcity and high cost of the domestic article accentuate the probability of the use of the foreign potatoes as seed, especially in view of their fine appearance and reasonable cost. Large quantities are being received from European countries

The department warns that diseases thus apt to be introduced are not limited to a single season, as soils once infected remain unfit for potato culture for many years. Their observations are summed up as follows:

Foreign grown potatoes should under no circumstances be used for seed purposes.

Such potatoes are not adapted to the soils of the United States and will not return reasonable yields.

Several serious diseases not now prevalent in this country are almost certain to be introduced if such stock is used for seed.

The department of agriculture, during the past seven years, has tested more than 100 foreign varieties, with the uniform result that the yields during the first year were not equal to the yields of our best American sorts.

The varieties of potatoes which are now being imported into this country consist of late-maturing sorts and in consequence are not adapted for early crop production.

The most dreaded of diseases is the wart disease, concerning which so much has been written in England and in this country. Potato wart, or "black-scab," is a disease of the tubers which forms large, irregular excrescences, at first greenish or white and later black. These begin near the eyes, but in advanced cases involve the whole tuber, which is converted into an unrecognizable and useless mass. There are no conspicuous evidences of this malady in the foliage of affected plants.

The more severe cases exhibit the disease at the surface of the ground, where the worst affected tubers protrude above the soil. Other tubers have small warts, but are usable for culinary purposes, and some may be so slightly affected as to pass as healthy. It is a disease difficult to detect by inspection in its early stages, and there is nothing to prevent its distribution in the United States on imported potatoes. This danger is the greater since the badly infected districts of England lie near Liverpool, from whence many shipments are made.

The potato wart is not the only disease likely to be imported. There is another tuber trouble, known as spongospora scab, which would be an undesirable addition to our already long list of diseases brought from foreign sources. This scab causes small spots or even tumorlike growths of small size. It does not destroy the potato, as may the wart, but lessens its market value. Spongospora scab is quite prevalent in Ireland. Large quantities of potatoes are now being imported from that island.

A third trouble which may be introduced on imported potatoes is the black-leg, a bacterial disease which can rarely be detected in the tubers, as the infection is always internal. It manifests itself in the field after the potatoes are half grown. The tops yellow and curl up, the stem blackens and decays at the base, and the hill dies. This disease has already been introduced into many of our states, probably from England by way of Canada. The danger is no less in importations from Germany, as the disease exists there as well as in England.

The wart disease also exists in Germany, but there is less danger of its importation from that country, as it is not yet common in the principal potato-producing sections there. German potatoes may, however, be affected by "leaf-curl," a peculiar disease of doubtful nature very widely prevalent in that country. This disease causes a curling of the leaves and reduces the yield or cuts it off altogether. It is transmitted in the seed tubers, but is not to be detected by any kind of inspection.

Any diseased or doubtful specimens discovered should be sent to the department of agriculture for identification.

CHICKEN MITES

There are two kinds of chicken mites, first the common chigger, and, second, a mite about the same size, but with an ovipiriform shaped body instead of an oval one, as in the case of the first. There are also some other miscroscopic differences.

There has been considerable trouble with the first named parasite during the summer, which will extend into the winter. The hot, dry weather is most favorable for their multiplication and development. Many birds (principally hens) infested by the chigger, have been brought to the Colorado college laboratory during the season. The statement from these poultry people invariably being that the birds die suddenly, and, when opened, all organs appear normal, at least so far as they could tell. Those examined in the laboratory have proved the same. Further examination reveals the fact that the cracks and crevices of the roosts and the nests, were literally alive with these little pests, which are about the size of a pin head. When full of blood they appear somewhat red or bluish.

These chiggers are blood suckers. Their piercing apparatus is cone shaped, and with this they wound the skin and suck the blood. Imagine 500 to 1,000 (as we have found them) of these, and imagine the irritation, and you will readily understand why the birds die. The irritation which each produces at the point of attack is considerable.

The birds often die suddenly without any visible symptoms. The parasite lays its eggs in the cracks, crevices, and in the filth of the hen house, where they hatch out, first into an asexual, six-legged state; later moults and develops into the eight-legged or mature state.

To rid birds and premises of these mites it is necessary to thoroughly clean the building, including nests. Repeat this every two or three days, if not every day. Spray with 2 per cent solution in water) of kreso, creolin and zenoleum, forcing the solution into cracks and crevices, and repeat twice a week. Pour coal oil on the roosts twice a week. Place one inch of air slacked lime in the nests before placing new straw. Place in dusting wallow a small quantity of tobacco dust, sulphur and pyrethrum (insect powder). Dust hens with same if found necessary, or dip with 5 per cent solution creolin, kreso or zenoleum.—B. F. Kaup, Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

CARE OF INCUBATOR

It is best to use eggs not more than 10 days old, though eggs two weeks old, if good, vigorous stock, may hatch fairly well. Eggs for incubation should be kept at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees. Eggs that are chilled or kept too warm are not good for incubation, also eggs that are too small or too large or with imperfect shells are not apt to hatch. After placing the eggs in the incubator, leave them alone for the first three days, but watch the thermometer, which should stay at 102 to 103 degrees, not over. After this, turn and cool the eggs twice daily.

I find that turning the eggs by hand is the safest and best method. Take out eggs near the edge of the tray to make room and roll them all gently with the palm of the hands. Replace the eggs taken out into the center of the tray. This equalizes the heat and prevents a number of infertile eggs to be grouped together for a long time, as the bulb of the thermometer should rest on a fertile egg. The incubater door should be left open while cooling the eggs. It is best not to let the temperature of the eggs go below 80 degrees. Do not put the tray where the wind will blow directly on the eggs.

Beginners should test the eggs three times during the period of incubation, on the seventh, tenth and fourteenth days. The work should be done in a dark room. In the first test the infertile eggs will show perfectly clear, the fertile eggs will show a spider-like formation, a center with long, crooked threads, and this formation will float as the egg is turned. At the last test the chicken will fill all the egg but the air space, while if the germ has died, only dark spots will appear.

After the twelfth day the temperature will rise, and if the regulator works well, leave it alone and control the temperature by lowering the flame of the lamp. Glance at the thermometer before retiring and if the temperature is too low, turn the flame up slightly. The nearer the temperature is kept to 103 degrees the better. I find by experience that when the temperature runs over 106 and remains there long, a good many cripples is the result.

I find it is better to take chances on letting the temperature run a little too low, now and then, than too high. If it should run to 110, but a very short time at the latter part of incubation, it will not kill the chicks. This happened once to me with 100 turkey eggs. The result was 50 strong turkeys and about 10 cripples, which, of course, was a poor hatch.

About the tenth day, or sooner, if necessary, supply a little moisture. This I do by wringing a cloth out of warm water and placing it under the tray in the evening. If the cloth is dry in the morning, moisture is needed. Sprinkling the floor of the room is also good. If the atmosphere is damp, no moisture is required, but if dry, supply moisture until the completion of the hatch.

On the evening of the eighteenth day the eggs should be cooled and turned for the last time. The dipped side of an egg is always turned up, and should not be disturbed at this period. When the chicks begin to hatch, which should be the twentieth day, keep the incubator door closed as much as possible.

If the weather is warm, leave a small opening by wedging a little piece of wood or cloth between the incubator door or tie with string. This gives the chicks fresh air. Let the chicks stay in the nursery for 24 hours, which has previously been covered with a soft cloth. Do not feed for 36 hours after hatching, keep dry and warm, which is the most essential part in raising chicks.—Mrs. Hickox, in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

PURE BRED CATTLE

We can understand why a section adapted to no particular line of industry is not likely to develop the highest efficiency in any one direction, but we fail to comprehend why, when a dairyman goes into the business as a specialty, expects to remain in it and possibly be followed on the same farm by his sons, that he does not as early as possible lay the foundation for the best results in every direction possible.

Pure bred dairy stock; that is what the people want and are willing to pay for and if a dairyman is going to continue in business, why should he not make breeding this class a primary consideration? The world may some day have too many poor cows, but never too many of the best. The time will come—although we may not see it—when every cow will stand on her breeding and her work at the pail and this demand must be met.

You can see it in the poultry business in which case nearly every intelligent person who keeps poultry has one breed or another and tries to keep it pure. The only difference between cows and poultry is that it is easier and requires less time to have pure bred poultry, but time will work out the same situation with regard to dairy cows. It is the short supply that is holding its consummation back and those who have been breeding cows in the past are responsible for the shortage.

CALF SCOURS

Calves at the University of Wisconsin farm are specially treated for calf scours. First, special care is taken to avoid scours by keeping the calves in clean, bright, well lighted and well ventilated quarters. They are fed regularly until four weeks old on two to six pounds of their mothers' milk three times daily. Care is taken to have the temperature of the milk as near that of freshly drawn milk as possible and always to have the calf pail scrupulously clean.

In spite of all precautions we now and then have cases of scours. For the past two years such cases have been treated as follows: As soon as symptoms appear two to four tablespoonfuls of castor oil are mixed with one-half pint of milk and given to the calf. This is followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth. It can also be given with one-half pint of new milk or the powder placed on the tongue and washed down by a small amount of milk.

The salol and subnitrate of bismuth can be secured from any druggist mixed in the proper proportions at the time of purchase, and thus have the powder readily available for use at any time. As an additional precaution against contagious scours it is advised that the navel of the new born calf be wet with a 1 to 500 solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate).

FEED LOTS

Every one knows that the feed lot should be well bedded, but if one drives over the country for a few days in buying stock he will be surprised to see the number of feed lots in which the cattle stand knee deep in the mud. As a rule, the men who handle cattle in this manner are the ones who say there is no money in feeding. If such feeders come out even they are doing better than they ought to do. A certain amount of food goes to maintain the animal heat, and when stock is kept in this manner much food that could be employed to a better purpose in adding flesh is wasted. The appearance of a bunch of cattle to the buyer is also an important matter to be considered. If a buyer sees a bunch all covered with manure he will not offer the price he would were they in a sleek, well kept condition.

SEED BOXES

Take a box of 20 x 20 inches square and six inches deep. Fill this to within two inches of the top with moist hardwood sawdust if it can be obtained; if not, any kind may be used. Before placing it in the box put it in a sack and allow it to soak for about one-half hour in lukewarm water. Take it out and allow it to drip. Then place it in the box, packing it firmly and smoothing it out on top. Now take a piece of common muslin the same size as the box. Mark this off in squares two by two inches square leaving 100 squares. Each square should be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. The marking can be done with a soft pencil, or a good way is to use the sewing machine, using black thread, which shows the squares very plainly. Place this cloth on top of the sawdust, fastening it at the corner so as to keep it in place.

Take your seed ears and lay them out in a row on the floor. Take six kernels from each ear, taking three from each side of the ear, one near the butt, one from the middle and one from near the tip. Place all kernels from first ear in square No. 1. Continue this till all the squares are filled. Now lay a board on top of the ears so as to keep them in place.

Another good way is to make a frame of common boards; stand it up and drive large finishing nails, with no heads on; number the nails on both sides of the frame if the nails are long enough to reach through. This method requires less room than the former.

It makes no difference as to how the ears are kept only that the number on the rack or on the car corresponds to that in the germinator. After all squares have been filled, place a piece of moist muslin on top of the kernels. On top of this place a large blanket, a piece of an old quilt, or, better still, make a cushion of moist sawdust and place on top, so as to prevent evaporation of the moisture.

Place the germinator in a moderately warm room, about 60 degrees. Moisten the germinator each day by sprinkling it with warm water.

After five days remove the cushion and muslin on top, being careful to tear loose any kernels that may have fastened to the top cloth. Be sure that the kernels are left in their right squares. Observe very carefully the vitality of the kernels in the different squares. If the above directions have been carefully followed all good strong kernels will now have sprouted, having a good strong, well developed sprout. Discard all the ears from which all kernels have not sprouted and do not under any consideration use them for seed.—A. Carsted, Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

SOIL OF AN ORCHARD

First of all, the soil must be well drained and prepared sufficiently deep so that the roots may reach deep into the subsoil. Second, the surface soil must be cultivated frequently and a rotation of cover crops and catch crops employed so that a sufficient amount of plant food will be made available to promote a rapid, healthy growth rather than forcing the growth of the trees by the use of manures and fertilizers rich in nitrogen. In some rare instances the soil may be deficient in plant food, and the intelligent use of mineral plant foods will prove very beneficial.

It is when the orchards begin to produce large crops of fruit that the demands for plant food must be met if profitable crops of superior fruit are secured. At this time the roots of the trees have taken possession of practically all of the soil and have utilized the larger portion of the available plant food so that the addition of manure or fertilizer is essential.

The function of the soil in furnishing the trees with nourishment is an exceedingly complex one, and there are certain well-defined laws that must be kept in mind for the improvement and maintenance of the fertility of the soil that is occupied by the trees. Some orchardists advocate no mulch, others depend upon cultivation and the liberal use of fertilizers and barn manures, others cover crops and mineral fertilizers as a means of improving and maintaining the fertility of orchard soils.

The fact that no two soils require the same line of treatment has caused a confusion of ideas in the management of orchard soils. After studying the matter in its various phases, I have arrived at the conclusion that the most profitable line of management consists of a system of cover crops, grass crops and the use of an incomplete fertilizer, the whole line of management to be governed largely by the growth of the trees and the year they are due to bear a heavy crop of fruit.

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Rabbits Stop Snow Plough

WHEN the log-fre in the big chimney is burning cheerily and the best "broken" pipe is sending up fragrant wreaths, heroic struggles in the great outdoors, so cold by contrast, came thronging, as it were, into the mind. In other words this is the open season for nature-faking, and in that connection a remarkable tale of rabbits that clogged a snow plough has come to town, says the Topeka Capital. L. L. Johnson, transportation inspector of the Rock Island railroad, tells the story, which he assimilated while bucking drifts in the western part of the state.

One night, according to Johnson, the train and engine crews planned to have supper together in a deserted house near the track. Part of the crew carried fuel from the engines while the rest started for the house to clearaway the debris for the meal. The first man that opened the door jumped back several feet and landed on his head.

"What's that, men?" he yelled.

Re-enforcements arrived at the door and pushed it in. With a whirl of snow and a bedlam of yelps a hundred jack-rabbits jumped through the door and knocked down two of the men. Struggling to get away they tramped and scratched the crews and scampered off over the prairie. This is the rest of the story, in Johnson's own words:

"By this time the door of the old shanty had been closed. Arming themselves with clubs, shovels and chunks of coal, the crews gathered in front of the door and waited for the jack-rabbits. The door was thrown open. Out they came.

"After a half hour of slaughtering, both inside and outside the deserted house, we counted 784 dead rabbits. We picked out the fattest of the dead and cooked a meal that tasted better than any dinner ever served inside a private car. The next morning the crews prepared for a day's fight through the snow and had everything in readiness when the engineer of the rotary plough started the machinery. A screech that could be heard for miles rent the air. Groaning, the huge rotary gave a lurch and the immense wheels spun in their cage. Instead of a stream of snow flying through the air, the astonished train crews saw rabbits' ears heads, bodies and legs shooting from the rotary wheel. Hundreds of rabbits not caught by the machinery scattered and scampered out from under the plough and over the snow. The jack-rabbits had taken shelter under the warm machinery during the night."

A Ruse That Saved China.

China and Mongolia have stood in almost every possible relation to each other in the long course of history. In the fourteenth century, a Mongolian dynasty reigned over China. Long before that (about 200 B. C.) we have the record of a raid which ended as strangely as the siege of Troy. A Mongolian host, under a chief named Maotun, had invaded China and beseiged the Emperor Kao Ti in the city of Ping, in Shansi. When almost forced to surrender, the emperor had a number of wooden puppets, representing beautiful maidens, placed on the city walls, and sent a message to the wife of Mao-tun, who had imprudently brought her with him, stating that they were to be presented to her husband. His wife's jealousy constraind Mao-tun to raise the siege and go home.

Kansas Ranchmen Feeding Antelopes.

Ranchers in the southwest part of Greeley county are feeding a big bunch of antelope, running wild. It is necessary in order to keep them from starving until the snow melts, for it has covered every weed and all the grass. For the first time in ten years the snow is so deep in this county that wild animals must be cared for or starvation will result.

There is more than a foot of snow on the level and nothing possiblee for the antelope to eat is to be found in all the big sweep of upland. Greeley county is almost as level as a floor, all over, but the big herd that has been running wild for years finds subsistence all of the winter, excepting in a case of this sort, and the ranchers are looking after their needs now.

A Beggar's Transformation.

La Cri de Paris.

A cul-de-jatte (that is a beggar who goes on his posterior seated on a bowl), who has but one arm, may be found every morning before daylight at a street crossing where he solicits the generosity of the passersby who are moved by excess of his afflictions. Toward midday, his receipt of cash being satisfactory, and deeming the moment propitious, the street being deserted, he unhooks the false sleeve from his shoulder, and there emerges from under his coat a perfectly normal, true arm. After that he raises himself upon his hands and unfolds the legs that are doubled under him and which have nothing artificial about them, as by their aid he disappears quickly. Those of our readers who may be interested in this modern cripple may find him in good weather on the stairs in Madrid and Rocher streets. If they will hide behind the windows of a neighboring house some minutes before noon, they will see this miraculous transformation.

Fruit From Afar.

New York Sun.

In these days of quick transportation the show window of the modern fruit store, in winter, as well as in summer, presents an array of fruits of many kinds and many colors gathered here from points scattered half way round the earth.

Here are rosy checked peaches from South Africa, which are sold at $5 a dozen. Also from South Africa there are plums at $3 a dozen and nectarines at $4. From nearer home, from Florida, there are kumquats at 50 cents a quart basket, and then from farther away, but still on this continent, pears from California at from $1 to $3 a dozen.

Then from as far off in the other direction, from across the water, here are grapes from Belgium, wonderful great bunches of a pale purplish tinge, at $1.25 a pound. And here there are grapefruit from Florida, great, smooth, perfectly flawless spheres of bright yellow hue, at $4 a dozen, and then from around the shores of the Caribbean sea, great red bananas at $1.50 a dozen.

Again from Florida are strawberries, great, red strawberries, beautiful fruit, at $1.25 and $1.50 a basket; and here, from the opposite far northwest corner of the continent, at $1 to $1.50 a dozen, apples from Oregon.

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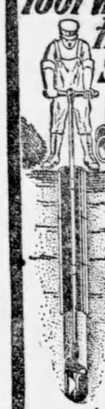

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Eugenics and the Aid of the Church

New York Times.

A great amount of interest will unquestionably be excited by the determination of the clergy connected with the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in Chicago hereafter to perform no marriages except when both of the contracting parties present a certificate from a reputable physician declaring them physically and mentally normal.

This is action for which scientific sociologists have been pleading ever since Galton brought the word "eugenics" into use and knowledge, and, should it be generally taken, there is no doubt that the health of the race would be steadily and rapidly improved, and that, instead of constantly building more and greater asylums, jails, and other places in which to segregate the criminal and the degenerate, the huge structures already in existence could one by one be turned to other and better uses. But though all the arguments are in favor of taking some such action as that proposed in Chicago, it will antagonize so much of custom and shock so much of sentiment that a good many, even of those who see most clearly the need of protecting society from hereditable and transmissible diseases and defects, will fear that the time has not yet come for so grave an interference by either church or state with the freedom of choice in marriage which has so long prevailed and is so highly valued.

It is true, however, that the tendency of science today is to restore to heredity a large part of the importance which until recently had been transferred to environment. The enforced acceptance of Mendelian principles and laws has had much to do with this change, and, as between "nature" and "nurture," far less weight is now ascribed to the latter than was given to it by Galton and his earlier followers. To some it will seem that the state, rather than the church, is the better equipped for dealing with the qualifications for marriage, for the involved questions, though closely connected with morals, are social and economic, and their proper determination will require the services of experts distinctly laic.

The matter is one of the very utmost importance, and it deserves most careful consideration from thoughtful men and women. The news from Chicago is chiefly significant, perhaps, as the beginning of a great campaign for human betterment—a campaign that for once deals with causes instead of results and is preventive instead of curative.

Forty young Chinese women are qualifying for the medical profession in American universities through the influence of Dr. Yamei Kin, the first woman doctor to China. Dr. Kin, as the head of the hospital for women in Tien Tsin, has also for the last ten years been training Chinese women for the nursing profession.

The Countess of Warwick says that women are best at 50. The countess was born December 10, 1861.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

KENTUCKY STATE OFFICERS

I would like to have the Bureau give me the names of the officers of the state of Kentucky.—B. W., Gilbertsville, Ky.

The officers of Kentucky are as follows: Governor, James B. McCreary; lieutenant governor, Edward J. McDermott; secretary of state, C. F. Crecelius; treasurer, Thomas S. Rhea; auditor, Henry M. Bosworth; attorney general, James Garnett; superintendent of public instruction, Barksdale Hamlett, and commissioner of agriculture, John W. Newman. All are Democrats.

NEW YORK CONGRESSMEN

I would like to know the names of the senators and representatives from the state of New York.—L. P. B., Arkport, N. Y.

Elihu Root and J. A. O'Gorman are the senators from New York. The former is a Republican and the latter a Democrat. The Republican members of the lower house of congress from this state are William M. Calder, Thomas W. Bradley, William H. Draper, John E. Andrus, Henry S. De Forest, George W. Fairchild, Theron Akin, George R. Malby, Luther W. Mott, M. E. Driscoll, John W. Dwight, Sereno E. Payne, Henry G. Danforth, James S. Simmons and E. B. Vreeland. The Democratic representatives are Chas. B. Smith, Daniel A. Driscoll, Edwin S. Underhill, C. A. Talcott, Richard E. Connell, Steven B. Ayres, Henry George, Jr., Francis B. Harrison, Thomas G. Patten, John J. Kindred, Jefferson M. Levy, Michael F. Conroy, Charles V. Fornes, William Sulzer, Henry M. Goldfogle, Daniel J. Riordan, John J. Fitzgerald, William C. Redfield, Frank E. Wilson, James P. Maher, George H. Lindsay and Martin W. Littleton.

U. S. TREASURERS

Please give the names of the persons who have held the office of United States treasurer.—K. J., Jackson, Ohio.

The treasurers of the United States are as follows: Michael Hillegas, Samuel Meredith, Thomas T. Tucker, William Clark, John Campbell, William Selden, John Soane, Samuel Casey, William C. Price, F. E. Spinner, John C. New, A. U. Wyman, James Gilfillan, A. U. Wyman, Conrad N. Jordan, James W. Hyatt, J. N. Huston, Enos H. Nebeker, Daniel N. Morgan, Ellis H. Roberts, Charles H. Treat and Lee McClung. The above are named in the order in which they held office.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT

Will you please publish the number of representatives in congress from the new apportionment?—W. C. W., Blacksville, W. Va.

At its special session congress passed a law fixing the number of representatives for the next 10 years at 433. With Arizona and New Mexico as states, this number will be increased by two. There will be 42 more members in the lower house under the new law. The average population of a district, 211,877, is greater by 17,695 than the average population of a district under the earlier law. The states having an increase in the number of their representatives are as follows: One each in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and West Virginia. An increase of two each will be allowed in Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas and Washington. California and Oklahoma have each three more members in the house; Pennsylvania, four, and New York, six.

ROBERT STUART M'ARTHUR

I would like a brief biography of Robert S. McArthur.—J. D. J., Elizabethton, Tenn.

Robert Stuart McArthur, the American Baptist clergyman, was born in Quebec, July 31, 1841. In 1867 he graduated from the University of Rochester, New York, and three years later from the Rochester Theological Seminary there. Since May of the year of his graduation from the seminary he has been pastor of the Calvary Baptis. church of New York. For a long period McArthur was connected editorially with the Christian Inquirer and Baptist Review. He has lectured also on foreign travel besides publishing several books.

FRANCIS MARION

I would like to have published a short sketch of the life of Francis Marion.—D. M., Fairmont, W. Va.

Francis Marion, the American general, was born in 1732, and died in 1795. His native state was South Carolina. In 1750, Marion became initiated to warfare when he took part in an expedition against the Cherokees, and in 1761 was made a captain in Middleton's regiment. When the revolution broke out Marion entered the army, and from a captain he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army in 1776. Marion took part in the siege of Savannah, the defense of Fort Moultrie, and the defense of Charleston. During the last two years of the war he carried on a partisan warfare in South Carolina with the British. He was in command of a brigade raised by himself. Through his adroitness in attack and escape Marion became known as the "Swamp Fox." He also took active part in battles in connection with the army under Greene. After the war Marion served in the state senate, and as general of the state militia.

BLARNEY CASTLE

Please give me some information concerning Blarney castle and the stone called "Blarney Stone."—C. M. P., Creston, Ia.

Blarney castle stands on an isolated limestone rock at the junction of the Blarney and the Comane rivers. It was erected in the 15th century, and during its existence has been the scene of several historical events. It gets its chief notoriety from a stone in its northeast angle, several feet from the top. It bears a Latin inscription which records the date of its erection. The stone is known as the "Blarney Stone." To this stone tradition ascribes the faculty of communicating to all who kiss it that species of most persuasive fluency of speech commonly called "blarney." The "groves of Blarney," are extensive and interesting, and beneath the castle there are also some curious natural caves.

THE RECIPROCITY VOTE

Please tell me how many members of congress there are in each party, and also how they voted on the reciprocity question.—J. S. D., Edgerton, Ohio.

In the lower house of congress 61 Republicans voted for reciprocity and 78 were against it. The Democrats who voted for it numbered 203 with 11 against it.

This is how the senate voted on the Canadian reciprocity bill: Republicans against the bill—Borah and Heyburn, Idaho; Bourne, Oregon; Bristow and Curtis, Kansas; Burnham, New Hampshire; Clapp and Nelson, Minnesota; Clark and Warren, Wyoming; Crawford and Gamble, South Dakota; Cummins and Kenyon, Iowa; Dixon, Montana; Gronna and McCumber, North Dakota; La Follette, Wisconsin; Lippett, Rhode Island; Lorimer, Illinois; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Page, Vermont; Smith, Michigan; Smoot, Utah.

Democrats against—Bailey, Texas; Clarke, Arkansas; Simmons, North Carolina.

Republicans for the bill—Bradley, Kentucky; Grandegee and McLean, Connecticut; Briggs, New Jersey; Brown, Nebraska; Burton, Ohio; Crane and Lodge, Massachusetts; Cullom, Illinois; Guggenheim, Colorado; Jones and Poindexter, Washington; Nixon, Nevada; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins and Works, California; Richardson, Delaware; Root, New York; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Townsend, Michigan; Wetmore, Rhode Island.

Democrats for: Bacon, Georgia; Bankhead and Johnston, Ala.; Bryan and Fletcher, Florida; Chamberlain, Oregon; Chilton and Watson, West Virginia; Culbertson, Texas; Davis, Arkansas; Foster, Louisiana; Gore and Owen, Oklahoma; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Johnson, Maine; Kern and Shively, Indiana; Martin and Swanson, Virginia; Martine, New Jersey; Myers, Montana; Newlands, Nevada; O'Gorman, New York; Overman, North Carolina; Paynter, Kentucky; Pomerene, Ohio; Reed and Stone, Missouri; Smith, Maryland; Smith, South Carolina; Taylor, Tennessee; Williams, Mississippi.

An analysis of the vote showed that 24 Republicans voted against the bill and 21 in favor of it; while three Democrats voted against it and 32 in favor.

MRS. FRANCES CLEVELAND

I would like a brief biography of Mrs. Frances Cleveland to be printed in these columns.—H. B., St. John's, Mich.

Frances Folsom Cleveland, the widow of Grover Cleveland, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 21, 1864. Her father was a lawyer and former partner of Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland graduated from Wells College in 1885. She married President Cleveland in the White House June 2, 1886.

THE MENNONITES

Will the Question Bureau please give a short history of the Mennonites?—J. B., Montgomery, Mich.

The Mennonites derive their name from Simon Menno, the founder of the sect, who lived early in the sixteenth century. He separated them from the other bodies of Protestants in Holland and Germany, and gave them a system of church order. Their peculiar beliefs consisted in condemning all war as sinful, also oaths and lawsuits, and in looking for the personal reign of Christ in the millennium. All immoral practices were condemned by them, and their own conduct has been exemplary, prudent and devout. Historians rank them as among the best Christians of the church, and the best citizens any state ever had. Toward the end of the sixteenth century William, Prince of Orange, granted the Mennonites a settlement in the United Provinces. Their confession of faith was made public in 1626, and in 1649 they adopted a system of church policy, which is still generally adhered to by them. Persecution in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries drove many from other European countries to take refuge in Holland, where the church became very strong. They established a theological seminary in Amsterdam in 1735. They are now one of the strongest religious bodies in Holland. In the seventeenth century many Mennonites emigrated to Russia, but a century later persecution drove them from the country. In 1786, however, Catharine II. offered special privileges to the members of this religious body to induce them to settle in the kingdom. This induced a large immigration of them thither, where, by their diligence, they gained great prosperity. They were always protected and favored by the government until 1871, when their most valued privilege—exemption from military duty—was taken from them. This brought about the emigration of the larger part of the Russian Mennonites to America. The first members of the body to come to this country was a delegation that came in 1683, by invitation of William Penn. Others followed in subsequent years, settling in Pennsylvania and other states, but their numbers have been comparatively few here until the coming over of the colonies from Russia. These have generally settled in Kansas and Nebraska. There have been several secessions from the main body of the Mennonites. The Reformed Mennonites seceded in 1811. Another branch, the New Mennonites, organized in 1847, and an offshoot from this, the Evangelical Mennonites, was formed in 1856. The Amish Mennonites form still another withdrawal from the main body. These latter are often known as "Hookers," because they substitute hooks for buttons on their clothes.

CLIMATE OF OREGON

I would like some information concerning the climate of the state of Oregon.—J. S. H., Conneautville, Pa.

Western Oregon has a very mild winter climate because of a warm oceanic current from Japan, which flows southward along the Pacific coast. In summer the northwest winds are cool. Great extremes of temperature are rare, the mean temperature in January being above 42 degrees, and in July 62, on the coast. In the eastern part of the state the mean temperature is about 29, and for July 66 degrees. In winter the extremes fall below zero, and sometimes nearly 30 below. The rainfall is greater in the west than in the east, and in the south central part it is still less. The wet season is from October to March, and thunderstorms are rare.

NEAL DOW

A short sketch of the life of Neal Dow would be greatly appreciated by a reader of the Question Bureau.—Z. L. J., Purdin, Mo.

Neal Dow, the American temperance reformer, was born March 20, 1804, and died October 2, 1897. This great temperance worker was the author of the bill which prohibited the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating liquors in the state of Maine. During the civil war Dow was colonel of a Maine regiment and brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1880 the Prohibition party nominated him as a candidate for president of the United States.

An Excess of Churches?

A COMMITTEE representing six of the largest Protestant denominations of the country has been investigating church conditions in the west in connection with the home mission work of these denominations. The Buffalo Express recently referred to some of these conditions, particularly the fact that there are said to be 10,000 communities in the west which are absolutely without any church influences. It was largely to determine what should be done to reach such places that this committee undertook his work. Another phase is now disclosed by the report that the committee found many places which has 14 churches, 14 resident pastors and a $25,000 Y. M. C. A. building.

Naturally, the committee was astounded at such lavish evidence of religious fervor and interest, but there seems to be a note of doubt as to whether quality has not been sacrificed to quantity in this and other like instances. And yet such relative conditions are not uncommon throughout the entire country. Many a little village of 2,000 to 2,500 inhabitants has half a dozen or more churches, all of them struggling, all of them unable to pay a minister a decent living salary, all of them sacrificing the power they might be, if united, for the sake of little shades of belief. It certainly is a sign of progress that the church itself is beginning to recognize the folly of such division of interest and such diffusion of effort.

A Late "Baconian" Discovery.

Boston Traveller.

Professor Kittredge of Harvard, one of the most distinguished living Shakespearean scholars, is a better opponent of the Baconian theory, and he lets slip no opportunity of "knocking" the advocates of that theory.

One day he told his Shakespeare class of a new discovery by an "eminent" Baconian, Professor Kittredge explained at length how this worthy man had discovered that by the acrostic method Bacon's name and the assertion that he wrote the play were present in the stage directions at the head of each scene of his edited edition of "Othello."

"This is, gentlemen," said Professor Kittridge, "a most valuable contribution to the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. It is truly a staggering blow to us old-fahioned people who fondly believed that Shakespeare wrote his own plays. There is only one flaw in the theory, and that lies in the fact that the stage direction were inserted by an editor some two hundred and fifty years after Bacon's death."

Sneezing as an Omen.

London Answers.

The only attention we pay to a sneeze at the present day is to endeavor to get rid of the chill which causes it; but a sneeze in the days of old Greece it was a matter of great concern and import.

There was then a god of sneezing, and great undertakings would even be abandoned if a man sneezed at an inappropriate moment, the act being looked upon as the oracle of the god.

A sneeze between midnight and noon was looked upon as a fortunate sign, but between noon and midnight it betokened great misfortune. To sneeze to your right was lucky; to the left unlucky. Two or four sneezes were lucky, one or three very unlucky, and any undertaking in hand should if possible be abandoned; more than four sneezes did not count.

There is a saying in many parts of England today: "Once a wish, twice a kiss, three times a letter, four times something better." If people sneezed together it was a good sign, particularly if they happened to be discussing business.

Queens Taller Than Kings.

Harper's Weekly.

Many European monarchs are of shorter stature than their queens. George V. is several inches shorter than Queen Mary. The German empress is slightly taller than the kaiser; and it is alleged that when they are being photographed together William sees that the queen takes a seat while he stands.

The czar of all the Russias is by no means as tall as his consort, and Alfonso of Spain is said to be a head shorter than Queen Victoria Eugenie. The king of Italy hardly reaches to the shoulder of his Montenegrin wife. The queen of Denmark, too, is taller than her husband.

Exceptions are the king of Norway and the king of the Belgians. The latter, six feet two inches in height, is the tallest ruler in Europe.

"A Stomach Like Other People"

How often every dyspeptic is forced to envy people with good stomachs! He can't eat the things he likes. His stomach so often keeps him from enjoying life as he sees his friends doing every day.

Even if he does "break over," and eat just a little of what he wants, it keeps him awake at nights; it ferments, causing sour belchings, heartburn, sluggishness, nervousness, dizziness and other distressing symptoms.

Now, wouldn't it be mighty good to find that your whole trouble—call it Nerve Exhaustion, Catarrh of the Stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis or what not—disappears as if by magic on taking just one little harmless capsule—that you can eat what you want at any time and never even be reminded that you have a stomach afterwards!

This is just exactly what will happen if you will get a 50c packet of SAMUEL'S "8 P" CAPSULES at your druggist. The very first little capsule will cause you to give a sigh of happy relief, additional ones will permanently right your stomach's wrongs, feed your nerves and revitalize your whole system. Never were such letters of praise from despondent dyspeptics and nerve-jaded men and women as we are receiving every day.

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Oil Motors for Ships

New York World.

The arrival in London of the oil motor ship Selandia from Copenhagen, where she was built, has aroused the greatest interest in shipping circles. All that was claimed for her has been exceeded in accomplishment. She registers 7,000 tons, is driven by two main Diesel engines, each of 1,200-horse-power, carries 1,000 tons of oil, and possesses the advantage over steamships that she can save $50,000 a year as compared with a coal driven ship of the same size.

She encountered a gale on the passage here, but behaved splendidly. The pilot who brought her up the Thames declared that she was easier to handle than any vessel of her size he ever piloted.

Among many advantages claimed for the ship is that absence of funnels gives increased deck space. All her oil fuel is carried in her double bottom hull, leaving room for 6,000 tons of cargo, while a steamship of the same size for a voyage to the east, wither the Selandia is bound, would require 5,000 tons of coal, leaving only 2,000 tons for cargo. The entire absence of smoke, dust and ashes is another great advantage.

The engines can be started in five minutes, as compared with 15 hours required to raise steam with ordinary boilers. On her trial trip, made through the ice, she maintained a speed of 12 knots and created no vibration whatever. Representatives of the shipping world are watching her performance with great interest, believing that her success will effect a revolution in methods of ship propulsion.

The Selandia is bound for Bankok, where she will be joined by the king of Siam for a voyage to Japan.

Throne of Persia

The throne itself, which now graces the audience hall of the Persian shah, or "king of kings," is a magnificent work of art, sumptuous in the extreme. It is a jeweled platform, sometimes compared to a "field bed," about four feet high and 5x8 feet in area, resting on six massive legs, with four additional supports, and mounted by a double step. A heavy railing, decorated with metal knobs and finials, emboxes the rug-bedecked seat, and rises at the rear to form an elevated back, against which the shah sits in oriental fashion, supported by a bolster cushion and surrounded by pillows. The rich incrustations of jewels, the highly ornate character of the lacquer work, and the delicacy of the traceries and arabesque designs impart to the throne an exquisiteness of finish and beauty that is quite its own.

Bells of St. Mark's

Even the most uncompromising Protestant admits the charming simplicity of the present pope, who came of no aristocratic house, but who can say with the pride of the French revolutionist, "My mother was a daughter of the people." Time and again it has been said that he keenly feels this expatriation from his beloved Venice, and this feeling of exile is none the less strong as the work of reconstructing the famous campanile of St. Mark's is nearing completion. He cannot attend the inauguration of the new campanile in April when they will jubilantly ring out the hymn of dedication.

"I do not wish to die," he is reported to have said, "without having heard once more the sound of my bells of St. Mark. I will hear them ring in my own apartments. I will close my eyes and imagine, through their sound, that I am still in my beloved Venice."

Pius X. has provided that this wish shall come true, for when for the first time the bells of the new campanile ring out their tones will be registered on a gramophone disk and brought to the vatican.

The Dreaded Stage Fright

A "fatal case" of stagefright has been reported by the manager of the Grand opera house in Paris. M. Magnere, a tenor, who, after careful training, had been accepted for leading parts, and who, according to the report, had "appeared to good advantage at dress rehearsals," was so overcome by fright when he faced his first audience that he trembled in every limb, and his voice could not be rescued from the tremolo of fright." On the dap following he appeared as Lohengrin, and again his voice forsook him because of nervousness, and after the second act his case was pronounced incurable and his colleague, Hermann Fontaine, took his place. "I shall pursue a less dangerous profession," said the man with stage fright, "and shall begin with aviation."

Jefferson's Onlyq Hobby

Century Magazine.

Mr. Jefferson's one hobby was painting. In the early morning—at half-past six or so—he would be heard calling for his coffee and for his palette and brushes. It was very hard to get any conversation out of him during the day that did not in some way lead up to painting. He would talk

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1912.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Be on Guard

Blade advertisements are of too great importance to be overlooked through carelessness. They carry a message for every reader. Some of them may be of especial significance to you. Spring is here, and with it new life begins, and the things that are needed to make it a bright and valuable season may be purchased through the medium of the advertising columns. Do not let them get by you. Be on guard.

An Arkansas mob lynched the wrong negro. Mobs never do have much sense.

Many a trial results in the members of the jury being the only persons punished.

It is disagreeable to have to live next door to a neighbor like Mexico. But we can't move.

There is not much more danger in aviation than there is in being president of Mexico.

There are a lot of impaired stomachs among the survivors of the old-fashioned winter.

A Brooklyn man gave a jackass three tablespoonfuls of tabasco sauce. And then it happened.

Mr. Harmon is frequently mentioned by Mr. Bryan, but not for the purpose of cheering him on his way.

Maybe it will become necessary to put Spring in a baby incubator. She is such a weak little thing.

The Stephenson and Lorimer cases are different. The Wisconsin senator had to use his own money.

"Old Age Fatal to Arbuckle," is the way the headline read. It gets 'em after everything else has failed.

No use trying to convince the man on the losing side that the majority is guided by the wisdom of the ages.

"No one food is especially a brain food," says a Chicago doctor. This disposes of another old-time fish story.

Only one-sixth of the Panama Canal remains to be dug. It begins to look like a hopeless case for the pessimists.

Since the Aliens took the law into their own hands they have discovered that an outlaw needs a good pair of legs.

It is characteristic of political bosses to kick the will of the majority in the ribs when the opportunity presents itself.

"Negative reluctance" is what the discoverer of a new electric current calls it. It must be something like a crawfish.

Archaeologists, excavating at Pompeii, found the ruins of a saloon. This goes to prove that Pompeii wasn't a dry town.

Dr. Anna Shaw wants militant suffragette tactics adopted in this country. Maybe she owns stock in a plate glass factory.

Champ Clark's campaign button bears the picture of a "houn' dawg." Something new in the way of a dog button, what?

A London suffragette predicts war between the sexes. Such things happen now, but neighbors are wise who do not interfere.

The Panama Canal will be completed on time. Which will be about a thousand years before some people thought it would be finished.

"A Cleveland woman sued for divorce because her husband was not tall enough to suit her." Husbands should be more careful.

Senator Stephenson's election cost him $107,793. But it must not be understood that that is to be the fixed rate of senatorships. Much will depend upon political exigencies.

One of their own sex says that Boston women "have big feet, are bow-legged and knock-kneed." No man would have dared make such an accusation. There are times when it does seem that the female of the species is deadlier than the male.

A Baltimore pastor, believing that the soul can be reached through the stomach, has established a free lunch feature at his Sunday service. This doesn't harmonize with the idea of the old-fashioned minister who used to drag his sermons along for two hours and send the congregations home gaunt with hunger.

AN EMPIRE UNDER WATER.

In fifty years, 600,000,000 acres of land west of the Missouri river have passed out of government ownership. Railroads, farmers, miners, city builders and industrial promotors have been given such encouragement to their labor and enterprise that Uncle Sam now finds himself almost ready to announce that he has no more farms to give away.

Forty of the forty-eight states contain swamps. In total they amount to 75,000,000 acres—given over to forests, rushes, frogs, mosquitoes and stagnant water. Some of it has an attraction for hunters and trappers. A few tracts are held valuable as the nesting places of water fowl. But most of this overflowed land is an injury to the country around it, breeding disease and in certain periods of excessive rains flooding cultivated fields and destroying crops.

Much of this swamp land will be transformed to grain producing areas through private enterprise, but the greater part of it cannot be reclaimed in that way because it is owned either by the states wherein it lies or by the United States government. It seems only fair and reasonable that the federal government should drain these lands upon the same terms it has charged for the reclamation of the western deserts. The settlers pay all costs in the end. There is need only for what amounts to a loan. If the nation can bring water to land in need of it, it can take water from land which has more than enough.

THE VALUE OF PREPARATION.

These many months, cities on the Gulf coast and on the Pacific slope have been taking up pencils and figuring what is to be their share of the trade suddenly to swerve from old routes through the Panama canal.

Key West believes that trade which has moved through the Windward passage will pass north through the Florida straits and some, in the nature of things, will stop thereabouts. Pensacola, Tampa, Mobile and Texas ports, less specific, say that all the Gulf will become an empire of commerce and industry. New Orleans counts on taking the passenger and fast freight transshipments from steamer to railway. San Diego points to the fact that it is the first port of the United States north of the west entrance to the canal. San Pedro is to be the port whose wharves will break railroad grip on southern California. San Francisco places its confidence in the noble harbor and the established trade. Seattle, remembering Alaska, stands ready to seize any opportunity and turn it swiftly to civic dividends.

There may be too little of prosperity to go around all these aspiring cities. Yet it has been good for the cities to aspire. It has been worth their while to prepare and to hope. They are ready armored against any call and any need.

NOT CHARITY THE END.

The philanthropist has to give an enormous purse nowadays to attract any great amount of attention, if attention is what he is after. For the endowment of educational institutions, the founding of hospitals, the building of settlement houses, are in the nature of the commonplace. Indeed, the multimillionaire who does not give more or less freely is unusual and his memory is like to have mud cast upon it if, upon the reading of the will, it be found that no public bequests have been made.

All this is encouraging as indicating the spread of a spirit of charity and the passing of crude selfishness. Yet we must not make the mistake of thinking that philanthropy is the cure for what ails the world. Too often, it is restitution. Too often, it appears to be the case of the rich man trying to drive the camel through the eye of the needle.

Enterprise has a right to claim profit, but not to claim the earth as the just profit. The ingenious should be spurred, the thoughtful paid, the daring praised and those who have the gift of leadership rewarded, but not out of all deserts and compelling the impoverishment of others. The difference between making wealth and merely drawing wealth together, as by a magnet, is as the distance between stars. The difference between the development of resources and the tyrannical mastery of resources is the difference between righteousness and sin.

The road to happiness for men, to peace on earth, is not charity, but the distribution of goods so fairly that every honest and industrious man shall be assured of independence of charity.

WHO IS EDUCATED?

Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had a shipmate who was an encyclopedia of marine information. He knew seamanship to the minutest details and not only that but navigation, geography, customs laws, the stowage capacity of ships, mechanics, marine history and a thousand and one things connected with his craft that the oldest salf was entirely ignorant of. Dana considered him to have the most remarkable memory and reasoning power of any man he ever met. Yet the sailor looked up to Dana, a boy of only 20, because Dana had been to college and studied Latin.

Ideas of what constitutes education are decidedly vague. It has been that the man who could remark, apropos of nothing, that the hornet's nest had 15,000 cells, that the stamps of the Australian government were green in color, or that the bulldog got his name because he fought bulls, could lay claim as the possessor of an education. Until immigrants who spoke several languages became common, the person who could stumble along in any other than his mother tongue was entitled to pose as a learned individual. The mere spending of a few years at a boarding school or a "finishing" institution is still described as the attainment of an education.

The word education needs a much more narrow definition, so wide is the field of knowledge. It ought to stand for something real and thorough. It ought not to include the haphazard, disassociated miscellany that any good memory can accumulate. It should mean an orderly way of thinking, control over the mechanism of the mind, an efficient, workable knowledge of one's calling, or some subject in which one is deeply interested. Dana's shipmate was surely an educated man in that he had mastered his trade more than had Dana whose Latin couldn't work unless the lexicon was at hand.

THE RARE WORD.

The news dispatches told the other day of the death of an old man who had known a little of fame in his native city, the pleasures of riches and then the agonies of poverty. As the doctors told him he had only a short time to live, he said:

"It's been tough, but I think that on the whole it's been interesting."

Death is everywhere as it always has been. But for most of us it is hidden. No more, as it was once, is death the commonplace sight, the thing to meet the eye on every side. It is pleasanter for life that this is so, yet, because of the fact, there are fewer philosophers in the world, fewer persons conscious of the inevitable, fewer still who, when their summons comes, can be easy and cheerful and die little mindful of troubles and wounds endured, and with a fair word for the pleasures experienced.

THE POLITICS THEY KNEW.

The second war with England up to midsummer, 1813, has been described as "badly advised, rash, disappointing and humiliating."

In July, 1813, Proctor, the British commander in this territory, appeared a second time before Fort Meigs. But the fort was wisely defended and attempts to draw the defenders into the open failed. Proctor thereupon sent his Indian allies across to the mouth of Sandusky river and himself went by boat. The section was commanded by Fort Stephenson under a 22-year-old Kentuckian, George Croghan. His "army" consisted of 160 men.

Proctor, with his militia, regulars and Indians, made a fierce attack upon Fort Stephenson. But Croghan's little band of Americans were fighters, not the sort that in the east had been running from the English or of that breed which at Detroit had let its commander betray it. Proctor was driven back. The allies took to their wilderness.

This was the first genuine victory of the war. Soon after came Perry's brilliant victory and Harrison crossed into Canada. The war was made and won in this section, New Orleans being fought after treaty of peace was signed.

Woodrow Wilson has written: "The Federalists had been ashamed of no concession or submission to England, when their once great leaders had fallen silent," meaning that all the discredit of the war was due to the Federalists and all the glory to their political opponents. As a matter of truth it was neither Federalists nor Republicans who had carried the day for the states, but instead, adventurers, hunters, trappers, woodsmen and settlers who knew little of the merits of internal politics, but who had decided views upon the question of whether the British or Americans should occupy the territory which came to be Ohio and Michigan. It was well for us that they had.

NORTH DAKOTA PROGRESSIVE.

Returns from all the districts in North Dakota, where the first general presidential preference vote in the country was taken, are now complete. The figures prove conclusively that the progressives of that state are militant, dominant. Practically the entire Republican vote was divided between Roosevelt and La Follette. The percentage for Taft was so small that it is negligible for the purpose of practical politics. All the delegates elected to the Chicago convention are progressives and the ten will unite, finally, for the nomination of one of the progressive candidates for the national leadership of the Republican party. This means that Roosevelt will get them all, Senator La Follette being practically out of the running in nearly all the other states. None of the North Dakota delegates will be for Mr. Taft.

The people's victory in that state is peculiarly significant. The population is very largely rural. There are no great cities. A characteristic of the rural voter is that he regards party precedents and customs with greater respect than the urban elector, who has been demolishing them with ruthless iconoclasm in recent years. The North Dakota vote therefore indicates with precision the loyalty of the Republicans of that state to their party. Realizing the utter futility of the renomination of Mr. Taft, and knowing that his success in the Chicago convention could not but be inimical to the party, they refused to support the President for a second term, overleaped the barriers of precedent and declared with western emphasis and patriotism for progressive principles in the interests of their country and the Republican party.

The packers' trial has ended and the consumer has been found guilty.

ORE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A deposit of high grade iron ore, estimated at 1,000,000,000 tons, has been discovered in the Blue Ridge mountains, 200 miles from Philadelphia.—News Dispatch.

The estimate in quantity is doubtless more or less inaccurate. One billion tons sounds well and, anyway, nobody has any real conception of ton lots in ten figures. But if the deposit is really large and important, it must mark a new era in the steel and iron industry of the country. With the visible supply of raw material increased so enormously, and the heavy transportation charge of ore from the upper lakes eliminated, the cost of rails, structural iron, machinery of all kinds and a thousand other products of the iron and steel mills, ought to be cheapened in proportion. There is, however, a feature of the situation that may prove serious to vessel owners and lake cities. The big ships that go up the lakes coal laden and return with ore, may find down cargoes scarce to the extent of making the business profitless until readjustment to new conditions can be effected. The tendency, too, will be to make coal prices higher at the upper lake ports, which would be the first to suffer, industrially, from the loss of the ore trade.

STEAKS FROM AFRICA.

In England, the beef that comes to the table may have ranged upon the borders of the staked plain. The mutton may have journeyed from New Zealand in refrigerator ships. The vegetables may have been put aboard steamers at Marseilles. To England, food from the far corners of the earth is no novelty, when discussed at all serving only as part of the lament over the decline of agriculture at home.

The French, having suppressed the tribal war along the Niger river in Central Africa, have given the country such peace that immense herds of cattle inhabit the river borders. Beef there is cheaper than in any other place in the world today. But plentiful as it is, there is no way to market. In 1915, or thereabouts, this is to be remedied. A railroad 900 miles long will connect the deep grassed pastures with the sea. Then, the French say, cattle will be slaughtered, dressed, sent away in refrigerator cars, shipped across the Atlantic and, after duty is paid, be sold in New York at a lower price than Chicago beef.

Tropical fruits, tea, coffee and a few luxuries come to us from foreign countries. But not many necessities in foodstuffs. We wonder what sort of comment will be made, what protection will be demanded, and what prejudices will be invoked, when African beef becomes a factor in our troubles over the cost of living.

AN ANCIENT WORRY.

At one of the winter banquets of bankers, a speaker called upon his fellow financiers to use their strongest endeavors to retard the "alarming development of political centralization."

"It is fraught," said this orator, "with all the menaces of destruction to Republican institutions. It contains the seeds of monarchy. The germs of tyranny move freely through the veins of the federalist doctrine."

There is a famous diary of George Washington, written while upon a trip to the Appalachian country, then virtually a widerness. He had dreams of the digging of a waterway from the Potomac to the Ohio, and, in order to study the difficulties of the project, he faced bad weather and worse food and lodgings. He was much taken with the possibilities of making connections by way of streams in western Pennsylvania, but he gave the idea up regretfully because he knew the Pennsylvanians would never permit the construction of a canal system which might enhance the prosperity of Maryland and Virginia.

That was the day when centralization was the hobgoblin of the country. It was dreaded more than venomous serpents. It had more terror than a foreign invasion.

Since then, centralization has gone on apace. The federal government has taken on more duties and gained more powers. The state capitals have absorbed responsibilities that cities and counties had once. The control of capital has been centralized, and so has the control of labor. The clergy, the doctors, the lawyers, all have in some degree recognized centralized authority in their professions and been glad to do so.

The republic still stands. Democracy is more a living force than it was in George Washington's day.

It is our understanding that the bankers have given almost unanimous approval to the Aldrich currency reforms. That is not a step in centralization. It is centralization itself.

Perhaps the worthy orator had to make a speech and, being a busy man, took down the first book handy, which happened to be a collection of the addresses of John C. Calhoun, date 1852.

THE LIFE OF MACHINERY.

A new terror to industry, product of the dizzy times is the machinery-displacing machinery. Invention has speeded up. Ingenious mechanical engineers no sooner devise and patent a new article than they set to work to improve the article. If the improvement once gets entrance, it compels general adoption through the force of competition. For that factory flourishes best which can manufacture most cheaply.

The Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago installed a steam turbine in its plant in October, 1903. In May, 1909, though it was still in excellent condition, it was removed that a better, more powerful generator might be put in its place. The General Electric Company had this earlier machine transported to Schenectady, where it has been set up as a monument to show an important step in the development of the turbine. The career of that type was less than six years.

Last fall seven vertical engines at Waterside, N. Y., the largest of their type, were brought to a stop one after another and the steam which had run them was turned into a 30,000-horsepower turbine, occupying the space of one of the discarded engines.

The lifetime of machinery in a great plant is not entirely gauged by the quality of the material, the wear and tear upon it and the care it is given, but also by the menace of invention, likely at any time to render it obsolete. The manager who takes a pride in his equipments is naturally not pleased by the continual changes forced upon him.

THE NEWEST NEW LAND.

The South made a gain of 34 per cent in population in the ten years between 1900 and 1910 in the same period that the whole country made a gain of 21 per cent. In five years the value of manufacturing products in the South increased 40 per cent and in ten years the value of southern crops doubled upon itself with a 15 per cent gain for good measure—115 per cent in all.

It is not so long ago that the South spoke of itself in bitter self-pity as the one-horse, one-track, one-party section. Today the traveler looks out of the car window upon improved farms, towns with factories and bustling railroad yards—the signs which tell what a country is. The railroads are hastening the generation-delayed labor of double-tracking their lines. The practice of voting in keeping with the prejudices and loyalties of 1865 is falling into disrepute.

The newest new country is the South—a land that is to some far-advertised sections of the mountain west what peaches are to potatoes.

THE FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.

Col. Roosevelt says the New York primary was a criminal farce. Worse, it was anarchy. Persisted in, it would lead to tragedy. The slain victim would be the institution of government by the people. Its mummied carcass only would remain, as it does in some of the South American and Central American republics. The party in power there controls the election machinery. Most citizens who are against the government do not trouble themselves to vote. They might not be permitted to do so if they tried. Or, if they should succeed in casting a ballot, there could be no certainty as to how it would be counted, if counted at all. So the administration wins and keeps on winning until the opposition musters sufficient strength to begin a revolution some morning before breakfast. The Latin-American revolutions are pitiful, bubbling little wars of barefooted, illy-equipped, inadequately drilled men, commanded too often by unscrupulous soldiers of fortune.

But if the administration forces in the United States inaugurate a definite policy of depriving American citizens of the ballot, there will be no opera bouffe business about the storms of protest that will sweep the country. The army of voters will be equipped amply to enforce a demand for the square deal.

The frauds perpetrated in New York and Indiana will be resented rightly by every honest citizen, irrespective of party or factional differences. In this kind of a campaign Mr. Roosevelt, insisting that the American people can govern themselves better than any other body can govern them, will win if he loses.

THE TOURING CAR.

A Chicago newspaper publishes a map for the benefit of automobilists under the heading, "An Ideal Middle West Tour."

Starting from Chicago, the tourist drives to Peoria, on to Springfield, due east to Indianapolis, thence to Louisville and the Mammoth Cave. The back track is taken to Louisville, then the way lies east and south to Danville, whence the car is headed north again to Cincinnati and Dayton; east then to Chillicothe. From there the route is through Columbus to Toledo and Detroit. Straight across Michigan, the way runs to Muskegon and along the lake shore to Petoskey. Boat is taken through the Soo to Marquette, the road thence running south through Green Bay, Sheboygan and Milwaukee into Chicago again.

Surely an "Ideal Middle West Tour!" And no doubt often made. Yet we all know less than twelve years ago such a journey by automobile would have been impossible, and five or six years ago an endurance run of which only the best cars and hardiest drivers had been capable.

Geography, since the automobile came in, has been reduced to terms of tire rubber and gasoline.

After Married People Settle Down

H. G. Wells, in his story, "Marriage," in the American Magazine, makes the following comments on marriage:

"And now, indeed, the Traffords were coming to the most difficult and fatal phase in marriage. They had had that taste of defiant adventure which is the crown of a spirit love affair, they had known the sweetness of a maiden passion for a maid, and they had felt all those rich and solemn emotions, those splendid fears and terrible hopes that weave themselves about the great partnership in parentage. And now, so far as sex was concerned, there might be much joy and delight still, but no more wonder, no fresh discoveries of incredible new worlds and unsuspected stars.

"For this, indeed, is the truth of passionate love, that it works out its purpose and comes to an end. A day arrives in every marriage when the lovers must face each other, disillusioned stripped of the last shred of excitement—undisguisedly themselves."

The falling off in the value of exports from the Dresden district to the United States has caused surprise. The decrease was nearly $1,000,000 in 1910 $1,500,000 in the year following.

Sunday School

THE GREAT GOAL OF ALL

International Sunday School Lesson for April 7 Is, "The Appearance of the Risen Lord." I. Cor. xv:1-11. Golden Text, Acts II:32.

By William T. Ellis.

Why are thousands of men and women thronging New York's "Great White Way" every night? They are seeking "life." Why is the famous board-walk of Atlantic City crowded today? The promenaders are after "life." How explain the full steamers that ply like ferries across the oceans? Travelers are after "life." For what reason are American men driven by the money madness that blights our time? They hope to win "life." How may we explain the craze of many kinds of persons to get their names into the newspapers? They think that that spells "life." Look into the theatres, the restaurants and the hotels of the great cities, and still you see this wild pursuit of "life." Today's quest of all quests is this lust for "life."

"'Tis life of which our veins are scant;
'Tis life for which in vain we pant,
Life! more life, and fuller that we want!"

Pathetically, many are on the wrong trail. They are dazzled by false fires, and in the blindness they affix the label "life" to much that savors of death. The delusion and disappointment of the multitudes who have sacrificed real values for sham is a spectacle that saddens all beholding hearts.

The Big Offer.

The unique character of Christianity is that it really offers life. Other faiths have varying rewards, but Christ's Gospel maintains the stupendous claim that it has life to impart right here and now. True, He offers eternal life, lasting through two worlds, but that life begins in the present.

Christ comes to the empty, echoing, aching hearts of men and proffers His great gift of life—life rich and ever richer. Christianity stands for a new mind, a new spirit, a new animus, a new genius; essentially a new life. "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life."

Limiting the Largeness of It.

That proposition is one to tie to. Hold it fast. All sorts of notions of religion are afloat. A mass of folk think that religion is joining the church, or becoming a Presbyterian or an Episcopalian or a Methodist. Not so; church membership is not a cause of the new life, but a consequence of it. It is not in order to be saved that we join the church, but because we are saved. There is no salvation in any organization.

Other folk think that religion is fundamentally a formula of words called a creed. Now, everybody must have creeds about many things, from the best way to rig a fishing-line to convictions concerning God. But a creed saves nobody.

Nor is religion a set practice of procedure. No formulated rules comprise religion. Christianity does not consist of doing certain things, nor yet doing without things. The absurdity of attempting to limit the fellowship of Christ to those persons who do not smoke or dance or play cards or go to the theatre, is manifest to any thinking mind. A person may refrain from all these and still break every one of the eleven commandments. The Gospel car cannot be run on any such narrow gauge road. No assembly or conference or council is able to devise a code of conduct that shall be synonymous with the Christian religion.

The Final Test.

Life vindicates itself. Christ's do Christly. The life of God in man creates godliness. Calvation is life; the experience of the Divine life in man's soul here and hereafter. Christ wants all who follow Him to live by His imparted spirit. He offers no shibboleths; He offers life. Hear Paul, the apostle who plumbed most deeply the mind of God: "I have been crucified with Christ; and it is no longer I that live, but Christ liveth in me; and that life which I now live in the flesh I live in faith, the faith which is in the Son of God, who loved me, and gave Himself up for me."

"New lamps for old," ran the incredible cry of the Aladdin story. New lives for old is the offer of the Gospel. The best Christian evidences may be found, not by ransacking the library, but going down street to where men have been transformed into newness of life. That is the vindication of the resurrection. The eleven-times-repeated appearance of the risen Lord to His friends, is proof that satisfies the devout student of the Bible. Even more convincing is the truth that Christ has appeared to men and women today, men and women whom we know by name, and whose lives we have seen made over by this indwelling Guest. In every land there are Christians to whom Christ is more real and living than any of the men and women with whom they touch elbows every day. The prayer of countless hearts is the Easter petition,

"Lord Jesus, make thyself to me
A living, bright reality."

The Army of Witnesses.

In the hazy fashion that some of us have of thinking about religion, we assume that the resurrection is a fact or not a fact, according as we care to believe it or disbelieve it. We think that our own judgment is a sufficient test. This is ridiculous. We are dealing with an historical fact. We must abide by the testimony. Belief or disbelief in the resurrection is not a question of temperament or predisposition. It is a question of knowledge and of acceptance of credible evidence.

What a long line of witnesses there are to the reality of the resurrection! Here come the women by the tomb, reporting a fact so contrary to all their expectation; here stand the apostles, who have been lifted out of the depth of depression to the heights of confidence by the evidence of their senses that Jesus lived again. Upon this fact they staked their lives. For it they all, save one, surrendered themselves smilingly to a violent death. Here is the Apostle Paul, the most gigantic intellect of that imperial age of the world, accepting and demonstrating the reality of the resurrection.

Still the army of witnesses come. The church fathers, who had seen the apostles in the flesh, or who had seen those who knew them in the flesh, stand fast for the resurrection. These men had brains—keen, searching, analytical, intellectual power. No easy fable could deceive them. Before they would submit themselves to the lions in behalf of this truth, they wanted to make sure of it. For long centuries the profoundest intellects on earth gave themselves to the church and to the study of religion. These millions of scholars who accept the evidence of the resurrection may not be brushed aside, any more than the scholars of today. The man on the street, who cynically says that the preachers and theological professors are dishonest, simply does not know human nature, or else he has not the privilege of personal acquaintance with any of these clear-eyed disciples of the last truth they can discover. The testimony of the church today, as in all ages, stands fast by the truth of the resurrection.

The Trumpet Chorus.

The magazines are fond of telling over and over at Easter time the story of how the little Pennsylvania town of Bethlehem celebrates the advent of Easter. The Moravians hail the dawn with a trumpet scorus from the church steeples. Then to the graveyards they go, playing trumphant music. Their Easter faith is songful; it sounds the refrain of victory. In that faith the early Christians so conducted themselves that the onlooking heathen were moved to cry: "Behold how these Christians can die." Why not? The apostle voiced their faith in the magnificent refrain that has been sounded jubilantly over millions of biers, "O death, where is thy sting?"

The Lord is risen indeed.
He is here for your love, for your need:
Not in the grave, nor the sky,
But here where men live and die;
And true the word that was said:
'Why seek ye the living among the dead?'
Wherever are tears and sighs,
Wherever are children's eyes,
Where man calls man his brother,
And loves as himself another,
Christ lives! The angels said:
'Why seek ye the living among the dead?'"—Richard Watson Gilder.

Waste of Coal and Its Coming Exhaustion

The latest estimate of the coal supply of England places the date of its exhaustion as 175 years hence. While this is a long period measured by the average life of a man, it does not look big compared to the history of that country. Our own coal supply is so large, and the expectation—at least in the mind of the layman—of continued discoveries of vast deposits of fuel, make it practically impossible for our own people to seriously consider the exhaustion of our own coal fields, writes H. H. Windsor, in the Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Our present method of generating steam power for stationary engines is absurd and extravagant as to at least 75 per cent. of all the power used in this country. We mine coal, we ship it, and haul to our plant; we shovel it from the wagon, we shovel again under boilers; we fill our cities with smoke until they resemble a foundry on casting day; and then we must shovel ashes into wagons, cart these ashes through our streets, and after another expensive haul we give the worthless refuse a final shoveling. Six handlings besides the freight and wagon haul. As pointed out in these pages ten years ago, the coal should come up from the mine to flow by gravity under the boilers of an enormous electric generating plant, and the power and heat should get to its final destination, not on coal cars but on wires.

We pity the crude methods of our forefathers; we boast of our present-day achievements; but only a generation or two hence and many of the things we do will appear inexplicable and silly.

Family Life of the Jews.

Levi Seeley.

We have here the highest and best type of family training to be found in history, a characteristic that still holds in Jewish families wherever they exist, and that has contributed largely to the maintenance of the strong racial peculiarities of the Jews. The father taught his boys reading and writing and the mother taught the girls household duties; but the latter were not entirely excluded from intellectual training.

Great attention was given to the rites and ceremonies of the Tabernacle and the Jewish law. History was also taught as a means of stimulating patriotism, and preparation for the service of the Tabernacle and the worship of God was early given to every child.

Thus, in an atmosphere of love and piety, the Jew discharged his sacred duty with care and faithfulness. Obedience to the commands of parents, veneration for the aged, wholesome respect for their ancestors and familiarity with the Jewish law were instilled into the minds of all children. Music and dancing were taught in every household, not for pleasure, but as a means of religious expression. There were no castes among the Hebrews, and the same kind of training was given to the children of the rich and poor, high and low, alike. There were no Jewish schools until after the destruction of the nation and the loss of their civil liberty.

Selling Booby Eggs.

The Argonaut.

Trade in booby eggs is one of the sights of Kingston, Jamaica. Long ago the British seamen gave the name "booby" to several of the species of gannets, because these fowls are regarded as stupid. The eggs are gathered in vast quantities on the islets, at certain seasons by the boatload. The arrival of a boat with booby eggs is the occasion of no little excitement among the negro women, who buy them by the box and then sell them by retail chiefly in Kingston, though they are also sold in Spanish Town, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and in other towns on the island. Though sold mostly by the dozen to housekeepers, booby eggs are also peddled, hard-boiled, on the streets of Kingston, salt and pepper being provided that the purchasers may eat the eggs at once. These eggs are about two-thirds the size of an ordinary hen's egg, and are quite palatable.

Wireless for the Desert.

Los Angeles Times.

Dr. H. L. Coffman is securing estimates on the cost of installing a series of wireless telegraph stations that are to cover the upper reaches of the Conchilla Desert. The plan is to establish at least five stations and it is probable that before the summer season is on the circuit will be in operation. Experiments made in wireless telegraphy over the desert sands are said to have been highly successful, and it is believed no trouble will be experienced in joining the several stations by [illegible]

Varieties

The snuff habit started in England in 1702.

Palmistry was practiced by the ancient Greeks.

American stoves are in great demand in Italy.

Snakes killed 22,000 persons in India in a single year.

Texas is now producing peaches to the annual value of $7,000,000.

Great Britain experted nearly $10,000,000 worth of soap last year.

Among foods, raisins, dates and figs are about equal as energy producers.

A fast train consumes from 25 to 30 gallons of water a mile.

Italy consumes less tobacco per capita than any other country in the world.

There are said to be 16,000,000 acres of Dominion forest reserves in Canada.

The United States and Russia together own about half the horses in the world.

The Great Western, with a mileage of 3,000, is the longest railroad of Great Britain.

Old age pensions in England for the current year are expected to amount to £12,135,000.

A new Jewish colony is to be planted in Hebron. It will devote itself especially to dairying.

Both the rose and the chrysanthemum originated in China, recent investigation has disclosed.

It takes three-tenths of a second for a signal to pass over the 2,700 miles of an Atlantic cable.

The houses of London alone could more than accommodate the entire population of Switzerland.

Despite the competition of electricity, the coal gas business of England is rapidly expanding.

Electric lights are to be installed in one of the oldest and most famous Hindoo temples in India.

American cash registers and typewriters are facilitating business in offices in every part of the world.

The amount of absinthe consumed in France rose from 15,521 hectolitres 1870 to 238,000 hectolitres in 1900.

The crusade against tuberculosis got a lift to the extent of $2,000,000 from James A. Patten, of Chicago, last year.

One of the newest musical instruments, operated by electricity, reproduces the notes of 45 orchestra performers.

France will spend $4,400,000 on aviation for its army during 1912. By the end of the year 344 military aeroplanes will be in use.

Emperor William has offered a prize of $12,000 from his private funds to encourage building of motors for aeroplanes in Germany.

The public subscription in France for providing funds for an aeroplane fleet attained nearly 50,000 francs within three days of its opening.

The performance at the Court theatre of a drama based on Buddha's life and teaching was a recent novelty of the London theatrical season.

The ascent of the Haute Cime of the Dent du Midi (10,660 feet) by an English officer and a friend was a recent feat of winter Alpine climbing.

London has 6,734 music teachers, more than 1,000 professional solo violinists and 1,700 professional vocalists, of whom 638 are sopranos.

A society called the Loan of Honor has been established at Lyons, France, to lend money without security to persons in need and judged worthy of relief.

Petroleum fields covering a vast area in Turkestan, extending to the Chinese frontier, have recently been surveyed by Professor Hjalmer Sjogren, of Stockholm.

Cape Colony now sends more than 20,000 boxes of fruit weekly to the Covent Garden market — the outgrowth of a consignment of a few boxes of pears in 1886.

A bit of wood cut from the apple tree in Sir Isaac Newton's garden which gave the world the theory of gravitation, has been presented to the Royal Astronomical society.

Irish exports last year exceeded Irish imports for the first time on record. The amount of money on deposit in the joint stock banks was the highest ever recorded.

The late king of Sweden possessed a magnificent collection of rare books, engravings and medals, while Ludwig I., of Bavaria, rejoiced in a collection of umbrellas.

Recently a record was made of 6 1-3 miles of main track and 1,200 feet of siding laid in a single day under British engineers on the Kano railway in Northern Nigeria.

Because few typewriter inks are indelible or unalterable, the Venezuelan government has forbidden the official registration of authentication of type-written documents.

When the Republic of Genoa became embarrassed by a multitude of loans, in 1407, it consolidated them and made this heap of debt into the capital of a bank, formed for the purpose.

Scrap iron and useless machinery which passed into the possession of the United States from the old French Panama Canal company, have netted the surprising sum of $2,112,000.

The kaiser has a passion for old uniforms and boots and shoes of antiquity. Bavaria's regent has a love for old beer pitchers, especially those of his own country of the middle ages.

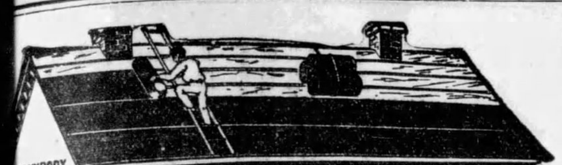
Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York city, the well known publishers, are to put up a 10-story building on Fifth avenue, near 48th street, for the accommodation of their business.

The status of the bicycle industry in England is indicated by the exportation of bicycles and bicycle parts to the value of £2,024,199 in 1911, as against £960,398 in 1898, the last of the "boom years."

In Storm Lake, Ia., there is a firm of poulterers named Ketcham & Pluckham. In Rochester, N. Y., Lay & Payne are druggists, while at the same place Edward M. Coffin is an undertaker.

Vegetables to the value of $1,672,190 were imported by Canada from the United tSates during the eight months ending November last year, or double the amount in the same period of 1909.

There are now 6,500 women employed on German railways. The largest representation of women in industrial pursuits in Germany is in the clothing and allied trades, in which 1,562,



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Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
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Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
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...r Women Who Care

...f course you use an antiseptic in your ...ily and in the care of your own per... ...and you want the best.

...stead of what you have been using ...as liquid or tablet antiseptics or ...xide, won't you please try Paxtine, ...ncentrated antiseptic powder to be ...olved in water as needed.

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Paxtine ANTISEPTIC

...n the toilet—to cleanse and whiten ... teeth, remove tartar and prevent ...y. To disinfect the mouth, destroy ...se germs, and purify the breath. ...keep artificial teeth and bridgework ...n and odorless. To remove nicotine ...n the teeth and purify the breath ...r smoking. To eradicate perspira... ...odors by sponge bathing.

...s a medicinal agent for local ...tment of feminine ills where pelvic ...rrh, inflammation and ulceration ...t, nothing equals hot douches of ...tline. For ten years the Lydia E. ...kham Med. Co. has been regularly ...ising their patients to use it because ...s extraordinary cleansing, healing ...d germicidal power. For this pur... ...e alone Paxtine is worth its weight ...gold. Also for nasal catarrh, sore ...oat, inflamed eyes, cuts and wounds. ...druggists, 25 and 50 cents a box. ...ial box and testimony of 31 ...men free on request.

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...rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED. ...write for our free cloth bound Book of Advice, con... ...g facts which took us 40 years of day-after-day re... ...to learn. It tells how 290,000 people were bene... ...and cured in a simple and inexpensive way. Book ex... ...why druggistes should not be allowed to sell their ...breaking trusses. Explains the dangers of operation ...why it is no longer necessary. Exposes the humbug ...devices," "appliances," "plasters," etc., and puts you ...ard against throwing money away. ...ll how the wonderful Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad ...ture by strengthening the weakened muscles while ...g continuously with ease—Sent on 60 days' trial to ...person if it is waterproof—no leg-straps—no body-spring—...vents all expense on account of rupture. 5000 Public ...ments sent with the book. ...not have read this book you'll know more about your ...e than if you had gone to a dozen doctors. You'll ...how to get immediate relief without risking a penny. ...writing, please give our box number.

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No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms.

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...RANK SUPPLY HOUSE, G B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

FIND CURE FOR CANCER

Moscow Professor Discovers Compound and Conducts Series of Tests.

St. Petersburg, Marc 27.—A radical cure for cancer is announced to have been discovered by Assistant Professor von Stein of Moscow University. The Cancer Institute of Moscow, founded by the millionaire cotton manufacturer, Morozoff, has passed favorably upon it, and has introduced it in its clinic.

The chief of the institute, Assistant Professor Zykoff, read a paper before the surgical congress in Moscow this year stating that cancer tumors always yfeld an alkaline reaction, whereas sarcomo tumors yield an acid reaction. This idea set Dr. von Stein thinking that the logical treatment for cancer would consist in the oxidation of the stricken tissues, and for sarcoma in their alkalization.

In going over the acids in search of one suitable for such a treatment he settled upon a derivative of gallic acil, namely, pirogall, discovered in 1858 and now used as a depletory medium in the treatment of all sorts of skin diseases. Pirogall is obtained from gallic acid by eliminating carbonic acid from it. Piruloxin, the compound used, is very cheap—a quarter cent per gram—but is produced in only two places in Europe.

Dr. von Stein is somewhat annoyed at the early publicity which has injudiciously been given to this cure as his report had been intended strictly for a scientific body in Moscow. Tests of the cure are as yet far from complete. Such facts as may be considered established are the following: The application of piraloxin causes cancer tumors, especially in their initial stages, to be quickly sucked up and in some cases to disappear without a trace. In other cases the tumors become softened, the ulcers begin to cicatrize and epidermis commences to form.

A sharp improvement is remarked in the patient's feelings; those suffering from cancer in the throat, who are sometimes on the verge of suffocation, not only begin to breathe freely, but their voice gradually comes back to them, symptoms of metastasis disappear; the characteristic cancerous color of the skin commences to become pink, so much has been observed during the fortnight since this treatment was introduced at the Morozoff clinic.

SEEKS FAR FOR CERTAIN TREE

New York, March 28.—John Muir, the naturalist, who has just passed his 74th birthday, is back in New York today after a 12 months' expedition, which would have taxed the energies of most men 40 years his junior. He started out in April, 1911, in search of the araucaria tree, which he had seen before only in figurative captivity in the botanical garden of civilization, but which he thought might be found native in some of the Amazon forests. The tree is a survival from an early geological period, and is regarded by botanists as one of the most interesting in existence.

YEAR'S FACTORY EXPORTS TO PASS BILLION DOLLAR MARK

Manufactures exported in February, 1912, exceeded in value those of any previous February, and the total for the eight months ended with February was also greater than in any corresponding eight months of preceding years. The total value of manufactures exported in February was $82,500,000, against $72,000,000 in February, 1911; $62,000,000 in February, 1910, and $50,000,000 in February, 1909. For the eight months ending with February the total was $639,000,000, against $571,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1911, $491,500,000 for the same months of 1910, and $420,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1909.

Should the rate of increase over last year's figures reached by the eight months ended with February contique during the remaining four months of the year ending June 30, 1912, would exceed $1,000,000,000. The total value of manufactures exported for the year ended June 30, 1911, was $907,000,000, and as the gain in the eight months thus far recorded amounts to $68,000,000, it seems probable that the gain for the complete fiscal year will be fully $100,000,000, bringing the total value of manufacturers exported to foreign countries for the first time above the billion dollar line.

A total of more than $1,000,000,000 worth of manufactures passed out of continental United States in the calendar year 1911, but this included shipments to our own non-contiguous territories, while the present indications are that the total to foreign countries alone for the year which ends June 30, 1912, will exceed $1,000,000,000 in value.

About one-third of the increase occurred in iron and steel manufactures. In the meantime imports of manufactures show a slight reduction when compared with the corresponding imports of last year. The total value of imports of manufactures in February, 1912, was $49,000,000, against $50,000,000 in February, 1911, and in the eight months ended with February, 1912, $439,000,000, against $446,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. Finished manufacturers show a material decline in the imports of the eight months ending with February, amounting to $248,000,000 in value, against $256,500,000 in the same months of last year; while manufactures for further use in manufacturing show an increase, being in the eight months ending with February, 1912, $191,500,000 dollars in value, against $189,500,000 in the same months of 1911.

SCALES PARNASSUS TO CULL UNCLE SAM'S FREE SEEDS

Washington, March 28.—Representative Swager Sherley, of Kentucky, believes that he has received from James R. Edwards, a constituent, the most persuasive request for congressional free seeds which has come to any member of congress since this delightful method of vote-getting was devised. The letter is from Louisville, Ky., under date of March 12, 1912. Here is it:

"Dear Sir—I am writing to divert your views for a moment from the lofty heights of national politics and interrupt your endeavors in the limitless fields of constructive statesmanship to call your attention to two spots on Cardinal Hill in the land that counts you its favorite son.

"To the one which supplies the table with all the splendid vegetables that ripen under Dixie's sun and of a size that has already spread the owner's fame abroad, and of a quality to delight the palate of an epicure and cause old Lucullus himself to flee the onyx paving stones of Paradise and vault the pearly gates of heaven to enjoy their excellence.

"To the other, where in profound confusion all the variegated colors of the rainbow commingle in a wealth of luxuriant beauty, where the fragrance of the violet and the tuberose, the lily of the valley and the sweet pea, the hyacinth and the lilac, the daisy and the four-o'clock, melt and mingle and give their combined sweetness to the winds from the four corners of the earth with the lavish nonchalance of the millionaire spendthrift, drunk with the wines of southern France—a splendid inspiring soul quaff, producing a restful, dreamless sleep—where Nature dips her brush in sunshine and moistens it with rain and spreads upon earth's canvas every shade of delicate coloring from the pinkish sheen of the lustrous pearl to the deepest red of the magnificent ruby.

"But, as 'words without faith are as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals,' so are garden spots without seeds as deserts in the wilderness. 'As ye sow, so shall ye reap.' One cannot 'gather figs of a thorn tree nor grapes from thistles.' 'As the hart panteth for the water brook, so panteth my soul' for seeds of royal lineage, chemically pure, microscopically inspected and germ free."

NEPHEW, CAUGHT, SAYS ALLEN ADMITTED SHOOTING JUDGE

Hillsville, Va., March 30.—With grim determination and caution, inspired by belief that success almost certainly will mean death to some of their number, Detective Felts and his men today resumed their search for Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards, the last free members of the gang that shot up Carroll court house. It now seems certain that the fugitives are hiding within the surrounded territory known as No Man's Land, on the North Carolina border, and the detectives are confident that it will be only a matter of hours before they are beaten out of the mountain brush.

Direct word from Allen and Edwards came to the searchers yesterday for the first time when young Friel Allen, the 17-year-old nephew of Sidna and one of the eight indicted for the courthouse murders, was captured at the home of his father. Friel, who left the mountain and came home, expecting capture, because he was "plumb starved out," told his captors that he parted from his cousin and uncle at the top of the mountain Wednesday night. He declared that both of the men told him as he left that they would never be taken alive; that they would die "shooting at the detectives."

The uncle, he said, admitted that he killed Judge Massie, while Wesley Edwards confessed that Commonwealth's Attorney Foster was his mark. According to the young prisoner, the older men did not deny that they had planned the slaughter of the court officials in advance. He had nothing to say about his own part in the tragedy, being advised to keep silent by his father.

Friel and Claude Swanson Allen, who were together in the Hillsville jail last night, will be taken to Roanoke today.

FREE BOTTLE
RHEUMATISM
Backache and Piles

Try free ZMO, a famous remedy for Piles, Rheumatism, Backache & Catarrh.

We do not ask you to buy a bottle, we don't ask you to take our word for it—just send your name and address and receive prepaid a sample bottle free.

ZMO is an external liquid remedy, that gets right down to the bone through skin and muscles and drives away pain in 5 minutes after you apply it.

It contains no habit-forming drugs as it is guaranteed under the Pure Food Law to be free from morphine, opium, cocaine or other dangerous drugs.

After you are convinced of the merits of ZMO, you can buy a large bottle at any drug store for 25 or 50 cents.

If you have Rheumatism, Backache, Catarrh or Piles, or know of a wound that will not heal, write to M. R. Zaegel & Co., 22 Zaegel Bldg., Sheboygan, Wis., and they will send you, prepaid, in plain package, a bottle absolutely free.

Rheumatism is dangerous as it often attacks the heart. You may not need ZMO today, yet tomorrow, meet with an accident, a cut or burn and cheerfully pay $5.00 for the bottle now offered free. For frost bites nothing equals ZMO. Write for free bottle today.

Madero Officially Denies He'll Resign

By the Associated Press.

Mexico City, April 1.—"Whatever happens, I shall be found at my post. I shall not resign. Reports that have been published that I intend to leave the presidency are untrue."

President Madero made the above statement to an Associated Press representative last night.

Concerning the censorship exercised over outgoing and incoming news dispatches, the president asserted that the sole intention was to prevent the publication of exaggerated and untruthful reports, calculated to inflame the public or lend strength to the revolutionary cause.

Nearly a week of close censorship left the national capital today in doubt as to occurrences in the region between Torreon and Jiminez.

STILL SEEKING THE POLE

English Explorer Sends Ship With Word That He'll Stay Another Winter.

London, April 1.—The Daily Mail prints a Central News dispatch from Akaros, New Zealand, dated April 1, 9:20 a. m., saying the Terra Nova, Capt. R. F. Scott's Antarctic ship, arrived there early Monday morning and anchored. She did not bring Capt. Scott nor any members of the expedition, but fetched a brief message from the explorer sent to the base, at McMurdo Sound, to the effect that he would continue another winter in the Antarctic to continue and complete his work.

Apart from this message the latest received from Capt. Scott at the base was that on January 3 he was 150 miles from the South Pole and advancing.

Set Out in 1910.

Capt. Scott, the best equipped and most experienced of Antarctic adventurers, set out on June 1, 1910, from London to plant the English flag at the bottom of the world. He had in mind not merely the attainment of the South Pole, the goal of great explorers since Peary's triumph in the north, but the possibility of continuing his journey and emerging in Weddell Sea, possibly within a few hundred miles of Cape Horn.

Other Expeditions.

A German expedition, under the leadership of Lieut. Wilhelm Filchner, sailed from Montevideo in November, 1911, intending to push south to the opposite side of the South Polar region to that chosen by Capt. Scott and Amundsen. Lieut. Filchner wanted to push as far south as possible through Weddell sea in order to determine the relations between the western and eastern portions of the land. An Australian explorer, Dr. Mainson, who was a member of the Shackleton expedition, left Australia in November, 1910, with an object similar to that of Lieut. Filchner.

If Capt. Scott found the pole and then pushed on he may have come in contact with Lieut. Filchner or Dr. Mainson. In that case the results to science would be immensely greater than the mere attainment of the pole itself.

Vegetables and the Brain.

London Globe.

A Paris contemporary states that a well-known doctor recently read a paper before a meeting of medical men on the influence of vegetables upon the character, the brain and the senses. According to the doctor, the potato develops an evenness of temper and calmness of thought. The carrot acts as a stimulant to the charcter and is recommended for billousness and to peevish or jealous persons. Spinach develops ambitious dreams and energy. Sorrel, despite its acidity, induces sadness and provokes nightmare. All workers should eat white haricots.

ASSAILS THE JUDGES

Mayor Gaynor Says Courts Have Tried to Halt Progress in All Ages.

New York, April 1.—The courts, which have figured prominently in the discussions of the pre-convention presidential campaign, are attacked by Mayor Gaynor in an article published in the current issue of a law magazine, Bench and Bar. "Do the Courts of This Country Stand in the Way of Social and Economic Progress?" is the question asked by the mayor, who for many years before his election was a justice of the state supreme court. His answer is:

Same in All Ages.

"Yes, they do, and have done so for a long time. But this is nothing new. In all ages and everywhere the courts have tried to apply their legal rules of thumb, always with signal failure and generally with injury to industry, commerce and the social good.

"Nothing is more distressing than to see a bench of judges, old men as a rule, set themselves against the manifest and enlightened will of the community. Jesus, Socrates, and many who came after them, fell victims to judicial narrow mindedness. But the courts have not been able to stop progress. The decision of the United States supreme court remanding the negro boy Dred Scott back into slavery only hastened the liberation of the slave."

Wants Constitution Amended.

"Some aspirants for the office of President," the mayor concludes, "are talking about the 'recall' of judicial decisions as thought it were new idea. It is not new at all. We have been doing it for a long time. We do it very easily in this state, because we have a new constitutional convention every 20 years, and meantime we frequently pass constitutional amendments. It were well if the constitution of the United States could be reconsidered by a constitutional convention every 20 years."

Mayor Gaynor then cites several recent judicial decisions which he says are "planted right in the path of progress." Among these are the decisions declaring unconstitutional the laws forbidding the manufacture of tobacco in tenement houses and forbidding underground bakeries, the hours of labor for women in factories, and overthrowing the New York state employer's liability law.

TURKS LICK ITALIANS

Sultan's Soldiers Kill and Wound 3,500.

By the Associated Press.

London, March 27.—The Turkish army in Tripoli has achieved a great victory over the Italian army, whose losses were 27 officers and 3,500 men killed and wounded, according to the report of the Turkish commander at Benghazi received here today from a special correspondent at the Turkish headquarters.

Few Turkish Casualties.

The location of the battle is not given in the report, which says that the entire camp equipment of the Italians fell into the hands of the Turkish troops. The Turkish commander says that the casualties among the Turks and Arabs numbered only 150 killed and wounded.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, March 25.—Senate—Senators Borah and Reed addressed the senate in favor of the resolution declaring that Senator Stephenson's seat was obtained through corrupt practices. Attorney General Wickersham in a letter to the senate aroused a protest from Senator Bacon because he declined to supply information concerning the reorganization of the International Harvester Co., on the ground that it was incompatible with the public interest, reasons, Senator Bacon contended, no one other than the President had a right to advance. The senate agreed to a resolution by Senator Bristow calling upon all the departments for a list of all vehicles and motors used by them, the names of the people to whom assigned, and of the employes utilized as drivers or chauffeurs. The Martine resolution expressing regret at the resignation of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, was referred to the agricultural committee, where it will be buried.

House—The house met at noon and adjourned at 12:30 p. m. out of respect for the memory of the late Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania. Representative Jackson, before the interstate commerce committee, urged his resolution for investigation of all fire insurance companies, declaring they had the country "by the throat." A call was issued for a Democratic caucus Wednesday night on the naval and public buildings program. Representative Taggart offered a resolution calling for an investigation of the Western Newspaper Union. The interior department expenditures committee decided to investigate the Indian bureau, hearings to begin next week. The "shipping trust" investigating committee is gathering evidence from all government departments, and hearings will not begin for a month.

Tuesday, March 26.—Senate—By a vote of 29 to 27 the Jones substitute declaring that Senator Stephenson was not legally elected to his seat was rejected. Speeches were deliverd on the Stephenson case for the sitting senator by Mr. Root and against by Mr. Borah. When Mr. Borah mentioned the name of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate the occupants of the galleries made a favorable demonstration. Amendments introduced show that effort will be made to amend the rivers and harbors bill when it comes up next week. House members before the judiciary committee urged postponement of action on the proposed workmen's compensation bills.

House—The house met at noon and began consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The Florida Everglades land investigation was continued. Editor Arnold saying that the department of agriculture does not put its O. K. on any report on the Everglades. President Taft, submitting the tariff board's report on cotton, recommended a revision of the cotton tariff and reduction in duty. Representative Sulzer introduced his last session bill to create a department of labor. Representative Foster introduced a bill calling for a mining industry commission to make an exhaustive inquiry into mining conditions. Representative Austin introduced a bill providing an appropriation of $400,000 for the National Conservation Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1913. A resolution was introduced calling upon the secretary of war for information as to the aviation needs of the army. Several newspaper editorials, one an attack on Gov. Wilson, another a part of Col. Roosevelt's New York speech, were read into the Record.

Wednesday, March 27.—Senate—By a vote of 40 to 34 the Senate yesterday adopted the report of the majority of the committee, and declared that Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, had been legally elected. The Lorimer committee considered its report, but came to no vote. It is understood the subcommittee stands 3 to 2 in favor of reporting that having been once tried Senator Lorimer cannot again be put on trial before the Senate. The finance committee ordered a favorable report on the McCumber bill to repeal the reciprocity agreement, except the second section relating to wood pulp and print paper. The Gronna resolution for a commission to investigate rural credit unions of foreign countries will be favorably reported by the finance committee.

House.—The rules committee decided not to report the resolution calling for an investigation of the Lawrence, Mass., strike. Julian Kennedy, a mechanical engineer, told the Stanley steel investigating committee that a steel mill running 60 to 80 per cent full capacity was economically run. The eports of the majority and minority members of the ways and means committee will take no immediate action on the cotton tariff schedule revision.

Representative Martin presented a resolution calling for an investigation of the "smelter trust." He bitterly attacked the Guggenheims.

Thursday, March 28.— Senate—In session at 2 p. m. Gronna joint resolution creating commission to investigate foreign rural credit unions favorably reported by finance committee. Lorimer committee by vote of 5 to 3 decided senate's vote sustaining Mr. Lorimer in last congress on substantially the same charges barred any further proceedings against him. President Taft's special messages on potash and the cotton tariff were read.

House.—Resumed consideration of diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Representative Lobeck, criticising department of justice, introduced resolution calling upon attorney general for all correspondence and information in the investigating of the International Harvester Co.

Friday, March 29.—Senate—The Senate convened at 1:45 p. m., and resumed debate on service pension legislation. The Sherwood pension bill was rejected by a vote of 51 to 16, and the Smoot general age and service pension bill was passed. The public buildings committe voted to report favorably the Sutherland bill providing for a memorial amphitheater at Arlington. The interoceanic canal committee discussed Panama Canal tolls. Chairman Goethals, of the isthmian canal commission, told the committee ships would pass through the canal in August or September, 1913.

House—The House met at noon and began to debate the wool tariff revision bill. Democratic Leader Underwood severely arraigned the tariff board. Democratic Leader Underwood announced cotton tariff revision would be taken up if the Senate acted on the tariff measures already passed by the House and the wool bill after it passes. Frank A. Munsey told the steel trust investigating committee that he obtained his estimate of the valuation of the steel corporation's property from the corporation's books and from talks with steel men. The interstate commerce committee unanimously voted to report favorably a bill providing for physical valuation of all railroads of the United States. Elections committee No. 1 voted to recommend the unseating of Representative C. C. Bowman, Eleventh Pennsylvania district, on charges of election frauds. Alaskan Delegate Wickersham charged Gov. Clark with "deliberately mistating facts about Alaskan conditions."

Saturday, March 30.—Senate—Not in session. Former Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, and others appeared before public health commission and opposed the bill creating a department of health.

House—Prof J. S. Grasty, iron ore expert, testified in regard to Tennessee Coal & Iron Co's., properties before steel trust investigating committee. Report submitted on bill to empower interstate commerce commission to make physical valuation of railroads. Steel trust investigating committee discussed ending of its inquiry, but owing to desire to have J. Pierpont Morgan testify, close may be delayed

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These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—80 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors: $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FREE illustrated book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service; more than 40,000 vacancies every year; there is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment; easy to get; just ask for booklet A 1035; no obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL representative wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail; former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; this is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life; write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks average $90.00 month; rapid advancement; every second week off duty with full pay; short hours—no "layoffs;" work very interesting as you travel continually on free pass; May examinations everywhere; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; farmers stand excellent chance; write for free sample questions and schedule showing examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. A 32, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Able man in each locality. To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Membership. All or spare time; $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box VT-293, Covington, Ky.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES to write letters at home, $10 a 100 or salary; will engage you immediately upon receipt of 10c, mailing cost, etc. Carlin Circular Co., Dept. 128, Box 592, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS to sell Lincoln Salve on our new credit plan. Send for agents' terms. Sample 10c. D. Curt Cline, Fayetteville, Pa.

AGENTS—Ever hear of anyone selling popular 25c sheet music at 5c a copy? You can do it and make 80 per cent profit. Four sample copies and proposition 10c. Chicago Book and Music Co., 35 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

$15 AN ACRE up for Delaware farms. Soil easily worked, highly productive. Delaware peaches, apples and pears bring highest prices. America's best markets at our doors. Farms all sizes. Free catalogue. Ford & Reis, Inc., Department 48, Wilmington, Del.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

MAGIC.

105 MAGIC TRICKS 25c; also 3 big catalogues. Bamberg, B., 1193 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INCREASE your weight. Either sex. Information 10c. Dept. M, Box 237, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

New Book, "Kate," 10c., Catalog Books and Den pictures free. Atgt Co., A 1, West Jefferson, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

DON'T suffer, young women, when one month's treatment of Dysmatone gives relief and it makes you a different and healthy woman; your money back if it fails; $1.00 for first month's treatment, so don't be ashamed to try it; wonderful. Dysmatone Co., Mermod Jaccard Building, St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS—Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich and don't know it. Our index entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery court of England and Ireland lists. Thousands of names in book. Your or your ancestors name may be among them. Send stamp at once for booklet TW. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES—We will send a list of gentlemen who wish correspondents and will marry if suited. Many rich. Free. The Meteor, Dept. 24, Sedalia, Mo.

MARRIAGE PAPER, giving names, addresses and descriptions of 100 ladies, 10 cents. H. Strey, Box 501, Plano, Ill.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure..... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $..... to cover the cost of same.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

I WANT TO GIVE AWAY THOUSANDS OF 10-DAY TREATMENTS FREE

TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERINGS OF HUMANITY

DR. ABBOTT

I want every man or woman reader of this paper who suffers to write me and get this wonderful TEN DAY TREATMENT of mine FREE.

It is not an experimental distribution of medicine, such as have been made before, that I am offering you. It is not a sample of a medicine or a proof, but a bonafide ten-day treatment that has cured a great many people and should cure you. And it is absolutely free to you. There is no money to pay. I even pay postage and all charges. I just want to relieve thousands of sufferers in return for the success that my forty-two years of labor in the medical profession have brought me.

If you have rheumatism, back-ache, kidney or bladder troubles, chronic catarrh, or any of the other Uric-Acid complaints, such as often are female sickness and so-called male nervous debility, write to me, filling out the little coupon herewith attached and I will send you at once a full Ten-Day Treatment, as thousands of earnest testimonials I have in my possession will prove to you.

There is too much sickness in the world and it is mostly due to neglect. Long treatments, expensive courses of medicine, with their consequent expense, are no longer necessary. I can and do cure with these Ten-Day Treatments, and I want to give thousands of sufferers a chance to profit by my discovery at my expense. It costs you nothing, now nor at any time.

Don't send me any Money

not even postage—I will pay all expenses. But if you value happiness, success, a healthy mind in a healthy body, don't waste any time but fill out this coupon and mail it to me. Remember it is FREE. You will owe me nothing now nor later.

My Ten Day Treatment Positively Cures BACKACHE FREE

Are you racked with pain?

Do you suffer so that your daily work is a torture instead of being a pleasure?

Have you lost ambition, zest, enterprise, the desire to better yourself because of pains, aches, dullness?

Has rheumatism set its clutches on your muscles and palsied your limbs so that life is hardly worth living, your days a horror and your nights a terror?

I can relieve your sufferings and I want to do it now. Write to me. Fill out the coupon and mail it to me. That is all you need to do. **I will do the rest and it will cost you absolutely nothing.**

Rheumatism, back-ache, kidney troubles, bladder troubles, chronic catarrh, female weakness and the so-called weakness of men are generally due to one cause—uric acid poisoning. My treatment, which is different from all others, will dispel your pains; it will make life worth living. Take it and you will get up in the morning after a sound night's sleep, refreshed and invigorated. Once more your muscles will respond to your will and do so readily without twinges of agony, without reluctance. Your backache will vanish and you will bless me and thank me as have done thousands of others.

This treatment is not an experiment. It does not contain drugs that injure you while giving temporary relief. We have vouched for it according to law.

I am not offering to send you a sample but a full ten days' course of treatment with full instructions as to how to use it and all of it is absolutely free to you.

I want to convince you that it is your duty to yourself and to those who love you and are dependent on you to try this free 10 day treatment of mine.

No man tortured with uric acid complaints is fit for the battle of life. He cannot bring his brain nor his hands to work properly when his body is racked with pain. No woman can care for her home, bring up her children right or work if she is cross, miserable, distracted by suffering. The struggle is too keen, competition too merciless, the fight for success too strenuous to be handicapped by physical ills. To the man or woman who suffers I want to bring relief, comfort, happiness, success. Fill out the coupon attached here and mail to me. Don't wait until tomorrow, tomorrow never comes, do it at once. With my Ten-Day Treatment, I will also send my book on Uric Acid Diseases. It is a pamphlet full of the results of an experience of thirty-two years, during which I have specialized in uric acid complaints. It contains also a few of the tens of thousands of testimonial letters from preachers, lawyers, men and women of affairs the country over who have not hesitated to say just how much I have benefited them.

DR. G. B. ABBOTT.

P. S. Perhaps you have a friend who is a sufferer. Don't hesitate to have him or her fill out this coupon or write me a letter, or you do it for your friend. They will call you blessed.

COUPON

TEN DAYS' TREATMENT FREE

Dr. G. B. Abbott, 818 Austen Building, Chicago, Ill.

Have you pain in the back?.....Have you Rheumatism?.....
Kidney Trouble?.....Do you Get Up Nights to Urinate?.....
Are you constipated?.....Where is the most pain?.....
Have you Catarrh?.....Your age?.....Married or Single.....
Name.....
Address.....

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Exeesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.

I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Robertel No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.

BED WETTING Lack of Control of Water cured. SOC and $1 FREE C. H. BOWAN CO., Depot 6, CHICAGO

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances etc. "HINTS and HELPS," illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co N 39 Chicago

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my drugs successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves sense of fatigue, heart palpitation, etc. In normal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. B. B. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

DRUNKENNESS
The steady or periodical (spree) drinker can be saved in 3 days with his knowledge, or secretly. My remedy is guaranteed. Gentle, pleasant, perfectly harmless. It does not matter how many years. This is the genuine home Treatment, medically endorsed and proved by a legion of testimonials. Book and particulars, free, postpaid. Address EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Av., 4190 N New York, N. Y.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

The PEACE PAGE.

Winter in New England

Having of late read with pleasure and interest several letters from other parts of our country, from the sunny southland to the wild and wolly west, I resolved to try my hand at entertaining the company with a few views taken in another section of our fair land. If any have left their furs at home I'd advise them to run back and get them while I am changing the scenery. For I am going to take you way down east, among the hills of dear old New England, and the pictures that I am about to throw upon imagination's screen are all snapshots taken as we are reposing in the icy embrace of winter, with the mercury playing a merry game of see-saw, with zero as a pivot.

Within, the fires are brightly burning in a vain endeavor to melt the ice palaces and fairy groves of lace-like tracery that Jack Frost has painted upon the window panes during the previous night.

Without, old mother earth—to use the language of Gail Hamilton—"stands before you in the white robes of a saint. The sun hallows her with baptismal touch, and she is glorified. The far off hills swell their white purity against the pure blue of the heavens. The sheeted splendor of the fields sparkles back a thousand suns for one. All the roofs are blanketed with snow; all the fences are bordered. Every gatepost is statuesque; every wood pile is a marble quarry.

In addition to the beauties mentioned by the author quoted above there are the mountain laurel and evergreen trees that deck the snowy hillsides and whose beautiful robes of green everywhere lend a pleasing touch of color to wintry scene.

Next we know, there falls a soft winter rain or a heavy mist which freezes as it falls and gradually changes our billowy, fleecy, softness into a veritable palace of crystal and we gaze upon all the entrancing beauties of a famous New England ice-storm. This is the storm of which Mark Twain says: "If we had not our bewitching autumn foliage, we should still have to credit the weather with one feature which compensates for all its vagaries—the icestorm—when a leafless tree is clothed with ice from the bottom to the top—ice that is as bright and clear as crystal; every bough and twig is strung with ice-beads, frozen dewdrops, and the whole tree sparkles, cold and white like the Shah of Persia's diamond plume.

"Month after month I lay up hate and grudge against the New England weather; but when the icestorm comes at last, I say, 'There, I forgive you now; the books are square between us; you don't owe me a cent, go and sin no more; your little faults and foibles count for nothing; you are the most enchanting weather in the world.'" Mark Twain merely drew the picture of one deciduous tree, which is but a small part of the regal beauty, splendor and magnificence that everywhere abounds during a genuine N. E. icestorm. Even the tiniest blades of grass that project above the snow are enveloped in coats of ice, vying in splendor with their more stately neighbors. If the weather is warm and the ice melts with the sun instead of being blown off by the wind, the constant patter of the drops of water upon the crust beneath makes music for those who listen for it. Sometimes the ice is so thick that the trees bend and break beneath their load of icy fruit. If the weather continues cold and the air comparatively quiet an icestorm may last two or three days, but they are usually of but a few hours' duration after the sun comes out.

A close rival in beauty to the ice-storm is the snowstorm, in which the great moist flakes cling to everything upon which they fall.

Then we find ourselves transferred to a place yet more beautiful and lovely than any fairy land imagination can picture. The trees of every description are now holding aloft great fluffy masses of snow whose loveliness is all the more enhanced by its dainty pencilling against the azure blue of the sky above. The stone walls are upholstered in white and even our clothes lines have become snowy cables.

Many are the hours I have wasted and numberless are the disappointments I have received in trying to capture some of this evanescent beauty with my camera. But at such times old Boreas is seized with a spirit of mischief and plays many pranks not only upon camera fiends, but also upon passers by, by suddenly covering them with a dash of snow when they least expect it.

down from the northward with such blinding fury that he fills all our paths and blocks up the roads so that the men have to turn out with horses and snow plows ere traffic can be resumed—merely to repeat again within a few hours. At other times he satisfies himself by hewing and carving out caves, grottoes, statuary and frescoes that have no rivals among the finest architectural monuments of the world.

Sometimes he pounds and packs the snow down with such firmness that one can skip about over it whereever he chooses without the aid of snow shoes. Then coasting becomes the order of the day. And to those of you who know not the pleasure of sliding down hill on a "double ripper" or traverse sled, I extend my heartfelt sympathy. I'll never forget a ride my sister and I once took on the way home from school one night down a steep hill about half a mile long. We had often slid down this hill, but never before when it was so icy. At first we were afraid to risk it, but the boys assured us that they could get us safely down the hill so we reluctantly got on. And oh, such a ride! The road was as smooth as glass and there were five of us on, consequently we went at a terrific speed. To those unacquainted with our New England road I will say that water bars or "thank-you-marms" are constructed every few rods on all hill roads, and every time the sled struck one of those bars it shot into the air several feet, only to land in the road in time to strike another bar and take another leap into the air. And every time the sled struck the road, we in turn would bound up into the air and had it not been for our companions, who were more accustomed to such rough travelling, we girls would have been thrown off about the time the sled struck the second water bar near the top of the hill. Fortunately when the sled finally stopped of its own accord about a quarter of a mile beyond the foot of the hill we were all aboard. We girls sat still and tried to get our breath and collect our senses while the boys ran back to collect the books and lunch boxes with which we began to part company soon after we left the top of the hill. But alas! They did not pick up the chain of beads that I had strewn to the winds. 'Twas a fast ride and a dangerous one, but we never realized it until it was all over. Coasting is like motoring; it mostly depends upon those indulging whether it is a pleasant pastime or a challenge to safety.

But coasting is only one of our winter sports. I cannot begin to tell you all: Skies, skates, and jumpers each have their turn.

Fishing through the ice is also lots of fun when there is a man along to perform a few of the tasks necessary at such a time.

Such are the scenes painted for us New Englanders by the hand of nature and which are often times presented to us in such rapid succession that scarcely are we permitted realize the entrancing beauty of one scene ere another is presented to our enraptured view.

This letter was written in January and it is now nearly the first of April and yet we are in the midst of the largest snow fall of the season and the sugar season has just begun. Come over to our sugar camp and have some hot syrup.—New England Girl.

A Paragraph or Two

The Countess of Warwick wears earrings, but nobody seems to have discovered why.

Sweetly solemn thought by Laura Jean Libbey: "Men are never scarce. You can always find one willing to marry you."

What would be the use of being a boy if he couldn't have pockets?

Lillian Russell tells the girls that there is more honest love in a handshake than in a kiss. We don't want to get mixed up in an argument, but handshaking is too much like politics for sentimental souls to engage in.

Tulips have a lot of faith in that old motto—"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Mrs. Harvey Wiley says every wife should have a salary based on her husband's income. Does the doctor second the motion?

Yik Yug Ying is the leading Chinese suffragette. Her name is almost as lively as a college yell.

A Pennsylvania woman married ten men before she found one to suit her. It is almost impossible to please some women.

We gather from Laura Jean Libbey's remarks that widows, like misery, love company.

A woman who lost $10,000 gave the train conductor $1 for returning it to her. It pays to be honest.

It is always a great disappointment to hear a man with a pompous front say something silly.

Arlington Cemetery, Where Lie Now Most of the Maine's Dead

WHERE MAINE'S DEAD SLEEP

On a range of hills along the Potomac, opposite Washington, is the national cemetery, Arlington Heights, now the site of a national soldiers' cemetery. It is also the last resting place of 66 brave sailors and marines whose lives were lost when the battleship Maine was sunk in Havana harbor. After the famous battleship had been buried in the Gulf of Mexico the remains of her crew were brought to this country, where the navy department conducted the most imposing military funeral in the history of this country.

Our Correspondents

Your letter came too late to do as you requested, Mr. John Howard of Michigan, and we are very sorry. Write us again and tell us some of the details of the "long, lonely winter" you dreaded. We want you to think of us as interested friends even if many miles separate us.

"I am a believer in scattering sunshine wherever I go, to brighten some poor heart" writes Mrs. John Grant of Michigan. May the good work go on. It is a spirit like yours that turns the commonplace of the every day into the golden romance of an ideal world.

Thank you very much, Mr. Adam Keppler, Pa., for the letter you sent us. You wil help us very much by writing to us often. We want to know all our friends.

"I think the M. G. R. motto is excellent. Let us all live up to it. Those who live in the old North State do not write as often as they should, and I am sure they read The Blade," writes E. A. Snyder of North Carolina.

Thank you for the picture, Mrs. McCoy. We shall be very glad to use it later.

A friend in Pennsylvania would like to know in what way to treat the stove blacking that you buy so that it will not burn off in a day or two. Can some of the good people of our page help her out with some suggestions?

To be helpful is, or should be the first aim of the well-ordered life, Mrs. A. C. H., of Virginia. We want to feel that it is the duty of our page to be helpful, too. We want to help you in every way that is possible, and we want you to feel free to ask us any questions that you wish. Miles make no difference in real friendships. We would like to feel that we had formed real friendships with all readers of the Peace Page, such real and lasting friendships that they would feel free to speak to us of their problems as they would speak to their friends. Even though we cannot meet you all, you are all our friends. Bring us your questions. We shall be glad to try and answer them.

Sisters of the Peace Page, can you tell us how a floor may be oiled so that it will dry in one night? A subscriber wants some hints to help her.

"Can you give me any information as how to put a Puss-in-Boots doll together?" writes a friend from Michigan.

A Laundry Hint.

From an old colored washerwoman I learned this laundry secret, which makes clothes white as new fallen snow, with no risk of their being too blue. In the soapy water in which the clothes are to be boiled, put the necessary amount of liquid blueing. You can make this a little bluer than you would ordinary bluing water. Put in the clothes, and proceed as you always do with the boiling. Boil about 20 or 30 minutes, or until most of the bluing is taken up, and the clothes will come out beautifully white, no matter how yellow they may have been. Of course the clothes should not be put through a bluing water after this. Those who have to dry clothes in a sheltered place where they do not get the sun, will find this hint especially valuable.—Clara M. Gray in Woman's Home Companion.

POETS' CORNER

KENTUCKY BELLE

Author Unknown.

Summer of sixty-three, sir, and Conrad was gone away,
Gone to the country town, sir, to sell our first load of hay.
We lived in the log house yonder, poor as ever you've seen,
Roschen there was a baby, and I was only nineteen.

Conrad he took the oxen, but he left Kentucky Belle,
How much we thought of Kentuck, I couldn't begin to tell;
Came from the Blue Grass country, my father gave her to me
When I rode North with Conrad, away from the Tennesee.

Conrad lived in Ohio, a German he is, you know,
The house stood in broad cornfields, stretching on, row after row.
The old folks made me welcome; they were kind as kind could be;
But I kept longing, longing, for the hills of Tennessee.

Oh, for a sight of water, the shadowed slope of a hill!
Clouds that hang on the summit, a wind that never is still!
But the level land went stretching away to meet the sky
Never a rise from North to South, to rest the weary eye.

From East to West, no river to shine out under the moon,
Nothing to make a shadow in the yellow afternoon;
Only the breathless sunshine, as I looked out all forlorn,
Only a "rustle, rustle" as I walked among the corn.

When I fell sick with pining we didn't wait any more,
But moved away from the corn lands, out to the river shore.
The Tuscarawas it's called, sir—off there's a hill, you see,
And now I've grown to like it next best to Tennessee.

I was at work that morning; some one came riding like mad,
Over the bridge and up the road—Farmer Routh's little lad;
Bareback he rode; he had no hat; he hardly stopped to say,
"Morgan's men are coming, Frau, they galloping on this way.

"I'm sent to warn the neighbors; he isn't a mile behind;
He sweeps up all the horses—every horse that he can find.
Morgan, Morgan, the raider, and Morgan's terrible men,
With bowie knives and pistols, are galloping up the glen!"

The lad rode down the valley, and I stood still at the door;
The baby laughed and prattled, playing with spools on the floor.
Kentuck was out in the pasture; Conrad, my man, was gone.
Near, nearer, Morgan's men were galloping, galloping on!

Sudden I picked up baby, and ran to the pasture bar,
"Kentuck!" I called—"Kentucky!" She knew me ever so far!
I led her down the gully that turns off there to the right,
And tied her to the bushes, her head was just out of sight.

As I came back to the log house, at once there came a sound,
The ringing of hoofs, galloping hoofs, trembling over the ground.
Coming into the turnpike, out of the White Woman's Glen,
Morgan, Morgan the raider, and Morgan's terrible men!

And nearer they drew and nearer my heart beat fast in alarm,
But still I stood in the doorway with baby on my arm.
They came, they passed; with spur and whip in haste they sped along—
Morgan, Morgan the raider, and his band, six hundred strong.

Weary they looked and jaded, riding through night and through day;
Pushing on east to the river, many long miles away,
To the border-strip where Virginia runs up into the West,
And fording the upper Ohio before they could stop to rest.

On like the wind they hurried, and Morgan rode in advance;
Bright were his eyes fire, [illegible] he gave me a sidewise glance.
And I was just breathing freely at my choking pain
When the last one of the troopers suddenly drew his rein.

Frightened I was to death, sir, scarce dare look in his face
As he asked for a drink of water, glanced around the place.
I gave him a cup and he smiled—'twas only a boy you see,
Faint and worn, with dim blue eyes and he'd sailed on the Tennesee.

Only sixteen he was, sir, a fond mother's only son.
Off and away with Morgan before life had begun;
The damp drops stood on his temples, drawn was the boyish mouth,
And I thought me of the mother waiting down in the South.

Oh! pluck was he to the backbone, clean grit through and through.
Boasted and bragged like a trooper, the big words wouldn't do;
The boy was dying, sir, dying, as plain as plain could be,
Worn out by his ride with Morgan from the Tenessee.

But when I told the laddie that I was from the South,
Water came to his dim eyes, and ers around his mouth.
"Do you know the Blue Grass country?" he wistful began to say;
Then swayed like a willow sapling, fainted dead away.

In had him in the log house, and wed and brought him to;
I fed him, and coaxed him, as I his mother'd do.
And when the lad was better and noise in his head was gone,
Morgan's men were miles away, loping, galloping on.

"Oh, I must go!" he muttered, "I be up and away!
Morgan, Morgan is waiting for me! what will Morgan say?"
But I heard a sound of tramping, kept him back from the door,
The ringing sound of horses' hoofs that I had heard before.

And on, on came the soldiers, the Michigan cavalry—
And fast they rode, and back looked, galloping rapidly;
They had followed hard on Morgan's track; they had followed day and night,
But of Morgan and Morgan's raiders they had never caught a sight.

And rich Ohio sat startled through the summer days;
For strange, wild men were galloping over her broad highways.
Now here, now there, now seen, now gone, now north, now east, now west;
Through river valley and corn lot farms, sweeping away her best.

A bold ride and a long ride! but the were taken at last;
They almost reached the river by galloping hard and fast.
But the boys in blue were upon them ere they had gained the ford,
And Morgan, Morgan the raider, laid down his terrible sword.

Well, I kept the boy till evening—kept him against his will
But he was too weak to follow, sat there pale and still;
When it was cool and dusky—you wonder to hear me tell,
I stole down to that gully and brought up Kentucky Belle.

I kissed the star on her forehead—pretty, gentle lass—
But I knew that she'd be happy in the old Blue Grass.
A suit of clothes of Conrad's, with the money I had,
And Kentuck, pretty Kentuck, I gave to the worn-out lad.

I guided him to the southwest as well as I knew how;
The boy rode off with many thanks and many a backward bow.
And then the glow it faded, and my heart began to swell,
As down the glen away she went, my lost Kentucky Belle!

When Conrad came in the evening, the moon was shining high;
Baby and I were both crying, I couldn't tell him why.
But a battered suit of rebel gray was hanging on the wall,
And a thin old horse, with drooping head, stood in Kentucky's stall.

Well, he was kind, and never once said a hard word to me;
He knew I couldn't help it—'twas all for the Tennessee.
But after the war was over, just think what came to pass,
A letter, sir, and the two were safe back in the old Blue Grass.

The lad had got across the border, riding Kentucky Belle;
And Kentucky she was thriving, and fat and hearty and well;
He cared for her, kept her nor touched her with whip or spur;
Ah we've had many horses,
But never a horse like her!

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

APRIL BIRTHDAY LETTER

I would like to know how many of the Peace Page readers were born in April. We April people are entitled to wear diamonds, as you will see by the following line I have copied from a birthday card sent me: "The emblem of purity is the lily white, and the diamond, sweet innocence, your guiding light." Then it has been said, "The man who is born on April 9, will find that his birthday flower is the sweet trailing arbutus, which pushes its fragrant pink blossoms almost from under the snow." In northern Michigan, where the arbutus grows profusely, the boys gather the blossoms and tie them in bunches and sell them in the hotels, depots and trains. They are always welcomed with cries of delight, for the sweetness of the flowers speaks to all of warmer days and balmy springtime. There is an old legend about your birthday flower and the little poem following tells the story:

There was hurry, there was flurry in the woodland's sppringy air,
There were voices, happy voices, from the ground so soft and bare,
"Easter's coming, spring is with us," cried Arbutus, white and pink;
"I must don my Easter bonnet. Will folks find me, do you think?"
"My new gown is sweet and dainty, made of leaves so bright and green,
Which will show my springtime freshness, if my blossoms once are seen."
But her bravery all left her, when she found herself alone;
Not a flower in the woodland but her forward self had come;
So she blushed and hid her beauty in the mossy, woody ground,
And there hiding in the tangle, was the sweet arbutus found.

I, for one, was born on April 1 and I am 61 years old.—Indiana Carson, Oregon.

WEST VIRGINIA EXILE

Dear Friends—I especially enjoy the letters from West Virginia as that was my old home place. I was born and raised near Jackson county court house, and I think there is no place to be compared with West Virginia. I left there 23 years ago and came to Rinard, Illinois, and have made this my home since then. I have a good home and one boy and three girls, who are very dear to me. While I have ties that bind me to southern Illinois, I often get homesick to see the dear old hills where my childhood days were spent. I am going to visit my old home nest when my girls get older, so they can keep house alone. But when I think of the dear ones who are sleeping beneath the ground I sometimes think it is not worth while. But I always try to look on the bright side and make the best of everything. But as I was left an orphan at an early age I have had many ups and downs in this life. I never knew what a home was until 19 years ago. There are six children of our family living. One sister lives near Charleston, W. Va., one in Parkersburg, W. Va.; one brother near Fort Dodge, Iowa, one in Bradford, Arkansas, and one near Rinard, Ill., so you see we are as sheep, scattered. Irish Molly of Pa., I am glad you gave us such a good lesson on the training of children. If there were more like you there would not be so many foolish little girls away from their homes and doing foolish things. We have had a dreadfully severe winter here, but I think spring has come. The birds are singing and the sun is shining. It looks as though we would be able to make garden in a few days—A. K. D. Illinois.

WAY TO EARN MONEY

Dear Cozy Corner People—I am especially interested in the letters in The Blade, concerning the training of children, as I have one boy 3 years old and one sweet curly-haired little girl, but they do not agree as I wish they might, as the older one will domineer over the younger one so much. I have tried so many different ways to correct the fault, but they all seem to fail. Can some of our older sisters send me some good advice? You all know a mother just can't give up trying to train her children in the right way and I think our Peace Page sisters are so kind and so willing to help those who are in need that perhaps they will be able to help me. Our winter here has been such a long, cold one that there will not be a single person who will not be glad to welcome spring. I have noticed many of the sisters wondering how women could make money for their own use. I, for one, am going to try this spring to raise one-half acre of cucumbers, as we have a pickle factory in our town. I know you all will wish me success. I find that if you really want to win for yourself and earnestly hunt you will find there are many ways close to your hand that you have never noticed. So I am going to try and make the most of the one that is close to my hand here.—Brown Eyes of Michigan.

OUR COOK BOOK.

Delicious Cake.

Two cups of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, one-half cup of sour milk, one-fourth of a cup of boiling water with two tablespoons of cocoa, one heaping teaspoon of soda. Make it not too stiff with flour and yet of just the right consistency. Bake in a loaf. I always bake it in a tin with a tube in the center, then turn it upside down on a plate and cover with either boiled frosting or powdered sugar or cream.—N. V. Bloomingdale, Mich.

Cookies.

Two cups of brown sugar, one cup of shortening lard, one-half cup of condensed milk, fill cup with warm water and stir in two teaspoons of baking powder. Stir with a fork till stiff enough. Flavor to taste and roll out and cut quickly.—Mrs. W. A. James, S. Dakota.

Cake

One-half cup of lard, one-half cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of currants one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of ginger, one teaspoon of soda and flour enough to make a stiff batter.—A Friend.

Custard.

Take five eggs and beat them enough to mix yolk and white, one quart of milk, a small pinch of soda, a salt spoon of salt, one cup of granulated sugar and two teaspoons of vanilla. Mix all the ingredients together and cook in a double boiler until creamy enough.— AFriend, Ohio.

Little Marie Stull of Ohio would like a tried and true recipe for a good rich chocolate cake. Will someone help her?

The way to make tomato soy is wanted.

"I wish some of the readers would send directions for canning green beans without using acid. I do not care to use acid on them," writes L. L. C., from West Virginia. Can some of the good cooks send us a recipe?

To Keep Cucumber Pickles.

I use the cucumbers with the stems, and washing and drying them thoroughly. I then make a mixture of one gallon of vinegar, one cup of sugar, one cup of salt, one cup of ground mustard and ten cents' worth of saccharine, which is a white powder sold by druggists and supposed to be 800 times sweeter than sugar. This recipe makes about three gallons of pickles. You can keep them in a crock or in cans. Do not heat the mixture, but pour it over the pickles cold.—Miss R. S. H., Ohio.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental moral and social improvement.

WRITE BIRTHDAY LETTERS

Dear M. G. R.'s—Have you forgotten Pet of the Dear Old North State? I have been enjoying the spicy letters very much, but in silence. I am a bird lover and I notice there are other bird lovers on our good page. I do not like to see men and boys out killing game for sport. All children should be taught to be kind to the poor little animals and birds. I put some bread on the ground the other day under a tree where there was no snow and soon there were a dozen little birds eating. The next morning there was a big addition to the crowd and many larger birds came. D. E. Roscoe, Ohio, I enjoyed reading your letter on the page. Come again. It surely takes bravery to face our own sins and weaknesses, but I think we should work for the betterment of our country in every way that we can, and by helping to stamp out sin we can do much. I love books and especially those that deal with the problems in America today. I like to wash dishes and as my name is Pearl maybe I can join the order of dish-washers myself. Florida Old Man, I wish you and your beloved would come again and tell us a lot about Florida and where in Florida you live. I am interested in Florida and would be glad to hear more from people living there. I think it would be interesting to others also to have some letters from Florida, stating something about the land, the living expenses and the rest of the details. Please let me ask everybody to help in making my father happy on his birthday, April 17, when he will be 77 years old. His name is John H. Tourey, Casar, Cleveland county, N. C. I wish some of the members of the M. G. R. would please send him letters or cards containing words of cheer. They will be highly appreciated.—Pearl Tourey.

EDUCATION AND WORLD POWER

Dear Peace Page—I believe in the object of the M. G. R., mental, moral and social improvement, for it is the only way of building a strong and powerful nation. Before we can establish a permanent moral and social improvement we must firmly establish an educated and enlightened race of citizens. After an intellectual and educated race is once established they will pave the way for a moral reformation by forcibly opposing and fighting lawlessness by carefully discerning and destroying the cause of vice and enabling themselves to oppose it by mental enlightenment and education. By the establishment of a clean and law-abiding race the social sphere is purified and strengthened. The people can co-operate in purifying the national government by forcing out of political life the office-holders who are mentally and morally unfit to hold office and who are incapable of aiding in the work of suppressing crime and criminals. After the people of the United States have once accomplished this moral and political reformation they will speed along the course of civilization to the goal of an educated and efficient world power. The United States is not alone in its advocacy of education as an aid to this end. Germany has long recognized education as an industrial and civil stimulus and has taken the necessary steps in the establishment of schools in which the children between certain ages are compelled to attend. All the countries will soon realize the necessity of these educational laws for the press is a factor ranged on the side of education. And I must say that the Blade is doing all that is within its power for the social reforms and advancement of the people of the United States.—Michigan Boy.

A FARMER-GIRL

I am a farmer girl of Levering, Michigan, and am practicing scientific poultry raising. I enjoy taking care of my little flock of Rhode Island reds. The Rhode Island red is popularizing itself throughout the United States, wholly upon its merits. It has some distinctive characteristics not possessed, it is claimed, by any other breed of fowls in existence. They are the youngest variety given to the public, and everyone, as far as I know who has taken them up has become very enthusiastic over their good qualities. They are truly a fine fowl, as they not only combine size and vigor, but are among the best layers of all the varities. I have told you something about my hobby. Maybe the people are not interested in such a prosaic hobby as poultry raising, and if so I shall write to my father-in-law, who is 78 years old and who is now living at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and get him to write you something about his town, which may prove more interesting.—Irish Meg of Emmet County.

Mrs. H. C., of Indiana: We would be very glad of the list of suggestions you offered to send us.

The children are the life of home. Carol of Tenn., and what you do for the children you are doing for the nation.

WRINKLES GO QUICK

PRINCESS TOKIO
New Home Treatment
DELIGHTS AMERICANS

LOOK YOUNG AGAIN

Get This Free Book—Commence to Remove Your Wrinkles at Once.

Beauty Doctors and the Medical Profession Stand Aghast in Amazement, Marveling at this Wondrous New Method of Removing Wrinkles, Which Has for Ages Baffled the Leading Experts of the Earth.

No Creams, No Plasters, No Massage, No Rollers, No Medicine, Nothing to Inject Under Skin—Absolutely New Treatment Never Before Offered By Others in America.

PRINCESS TOKIO

NEW WRINKLE TREATMENT MAKES OLD FACES YOUNG

Did you ever see a Japanese woman with wrinkles, irrespective of age? Then learn how they achieve and maintain a smooth face, free from wrinkles. For the first time in America, the Princess Tokio treatment is being made known, and it is a revelation. Never before have Christian women been able to solve the secrets of these oriental beauties, whose faces and forms have been the marvel through ages. But at last the treasure-trove has been unlocked, and there is set before every American lady, who writes immediately, the full knowledge about this wondrous new method.

The Princess Tokio Booklet of Beauty is a message full of sisterly feeling and sympathy for the American ladies. It tells, without hesitation, all about the Princess Tokio new treatment for removing wrinkles without harmful creams, pastes, lotions, or plasters, or mechanical appliances.

If you are a matron, would you like to look like a girl again? If you are fifty years of age, would you wish to look like a splendid young woman of twenty-five? If you are forty, would you like to look like a girl just out of her teens? Then to you this book will be of great value.

No money will be accepted for the Princess Tokio Booklet about wrinkles. It will be given to you FREE, sealed privately, by one who believes that there has dawned the most splendid day for American women of all ages up to seventy. It is a message of the most hearty good cheer, and so unlike anything American, it is a treat in its unique contents. All you need do is ask for a FREE copy, addressing Princess Tokio, Suite 1018, Central Bank Building, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

It tells how to remove wrinkles by entirely new treatment in only eight days.

Dumb Animal Stories

The Donkey—IV.

I am a good donkey, but I am getting so old and my ears are so long that everybody laughs at me. Now, I don't think it a bit kind of people to do that. I am sure no one likes to be laughed at.

My name is Dan, and I belong to an old, old man who lives alone, for his wife is dead and his children are all married and gone. His farm is quite small and the only animals he keeps are a cow and myself.

Some of the neighbors say my master is very ugly, but I don't think so, for he is very good to me, and I like to look at him. He lets me eat grass in the field all day and gives me some grain every evening. He owns a little stable with only two stalls and at night I sleep in one and the cow in the other. I don't remember much about my life in my younger days, only that I have never had any other master.

Some folks think I am not strong because I am not large, but I carry my master and a big bag of corn to the mill, and it is three miles away. I have always had a very pleasant time, for my master is a kind old man, and the children in the neighborhood all love me and give me apples and a great many good things to eat. I try to show them that I love them, too, by rubbing my nose against them, and I am sure they understand. —Margaret Kent.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

Has No Playmates.

Dear Blade Children—I live in Jackson county, West Virginia on a very small farm which it would hardly pay to work, so my father does not try to farm, but follows the trade of a carpenter. I think that is a very nice trade to follow. Our school was out in February on the twenty-first, and I miss it very much for I liked to go. Now I am lonesome because I have no brothers big enough to play with me. My two little brothers are so tiny that there is no fun to be had with them. The surface of the country here is very hilly. The highest point is Garnes Knob which is 1,300 feet above the sea-level. It is located in the southwestern part of Jackson county. The lowest point is about 600 feet above the sea-level. We live about one and one-fourth miles from a railroad and also from the Ohio river where boats run from Pittsburg to Cincinnati and New Orleans. The boats have cargoes of freight for all the places along the river. The tow boats have many large barges of coal, usually carrying about 1,200 bushels. —Chalmer Pilchard, W. Va.

From Tennessee.

I am going to tell you about the country here in Tennessee. We raise vegetables of all kinds, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes and onions. We also keep chickens. We have 54 and get about three dozen eggs every day. Here in this east Tennessee valley, in plain view of the prettiest mountains I think were ever created we have fine farm lands. We raise almost all the vegeables and fruits known to mankind. It is here, too, that the cattle are raised which are shipped away to feed the little city boys. I am only 12 years old and I have five brothers and one sister. My grandma is living with us.—Bertie Roberts, Tenn.

To Surprise Father.

Dear Blade—I am a little boy eight years old and I live in the mountains of North Carolina. We have had lots of snow this winter and we have decided to go to Florida next winter and stay up here in the summer. I hope nothing will happen to keep us from going. I have only been going to school for two terms. My pets are a little calf and a dog. I am very proud of them, I don't think many people have such queer pets, I am writing this to surprise my father.—Samuel Houston, N. C.

No School This Year.

I wonder how you Blade boys and girls would feel if you could not go to school at all this year. I have not been able to, because my mamma has been very sick and I have had to stay at home, tend baby sister and cook and help just all that I can around the house. We live at a flag station and it is great fun to watch them flag the trains. We live in sight of the mountains and about a mile from a river. We have a mail crane here to catch the bags of mail for we run the postoffice and a store here. I hope Mr. Waste-basket isn't home tonight. —Momie Blackord, Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

Write us again, E. C. Fruchey of Michigan. We want to get acquainted with all the boys and girls.

Ivy Case of Kansas writes: "I love music and have taken a few lessons on the organ each year for four years. I would rather have a piano, but we cannot always have our choice. I have read 14 books since last Easter." You are laying the foundations for a rich and busy life in the things you like and do.

Thanks for the songs, Nora Allen of Michigan.

Fern Barden, Mich.—"I like geography the best of all my studies because it tells about the earth we live on, and I am always interested in that." Boys and girls, what studies do you like the best?

Gladys Martin, Sycamore, Pa., will exchange postals.

Marjorie Huff, N. Y.—If you know some good riddles share them with us and perhaps all the boys and girls of The Blade can join in the fun.

J. Denzel Morris, W. Va.—You have made a good start to have $17 in the bank when you are only 12 years old.

Let us send Beatrice Fost, Newburg, N. Y., R. F. D. 3, a shower of postals. Her letter has reached us a little late for her birthday, which will be on April 5, but we can send her some cards even if they are belated.

Alice and Cora Davis, Kentucky—"I can wash dishes, sweep the floor and bring in wood and water," writes Cora. Alice tells of the money to be made by selling eggs. They were practical and interesting letters. Write us again.

Freda Derault, Indiana—You show by your writing that you have been trying hard to improve. Keep it up.

Effa Hood, Kentucky—"We reckon that other letter didn't go to the waste basket until we had read and enjoyed it." Come again to visit us.

DANGER PERIOD OF WOMANS' LIFE FROM 45 to 50

Interesting Experience of Two Women—Their Statements Worth Reading.

Asheville, N.C.—"I suffered for years with female trouble while going through the Change of Life. I tried a local physician for a couple of years without any substantial benefit. Finally after repeated suggestions to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I quit my physician and commenced using it with the happiest results. I am today practically a well woman and anxious to contribute my mite towards inducing others to try you great medicine, as I am fully persuaded that it will cure the ailments from which I suffered if given a fair chance.

"If you think this letter will contribute anything towards further introducing your medicines to afflicted women who are passing through this trying period, it is with great pleasure I consent to its publication."—Mrs. JULIA A. MOORE, 17 East St., Asheville, N. C.

The Case of Mrs. Kirlin.

Circleville, Ohio.—"I can truthfully say that I never had anything do me so much good during Change of Life as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Before I had taken one half a bottle of it I began to feel better, and I have continued taking it. My health is better than it has been for several years. If all women would take it they would escape untold pain and misery at this time of life."—Mrs. ALICE KIRLIN, 358 W. Mill St., Circleville, Ohio.

The Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. At such times women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our Free Catalog and Delivered Prices.

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To FAT People FREE

SHOWING REDUCTION OF 141 POUNDS.

Mrs. N. J. Emery writes: "When I began the Bradford treatment, I weighed 271 lbs., now I tip 130 lbs. Am in better health than for years." will send you full testimonials with names and addresses of a legion of people whose weight has been reduced to normal, also a FREE PROOF TREATMENT and BOOK OF ADVICE TO FAT PEOPLE, all free in plain wrapper, postpaid. Costs absolutely nothing. Write to-day and I will send you all free. address: DR. BRADFORD, 19 Bradford Bldg. 20 E. 22d Street, New York. (Licensed physician by the State of New York)

Develop Your Bust

Package FREE to Any Woman Who Wants a Beautiful Figure.

Women need no longer be humiliated and embarrassed because they are thin, flat chested and not developed, for science has found a simple way to give the beautiful curves of a perfect figure. To prove this let us send you free of charge a 50c package that will show you how easily the bust can be developed from two to seven inches, and become full, plump and firm. This discovery, that is of such vital interest to all thin women, is the result of long study and investigation by one of the leading women physicians in New York State, who, in seeking to overcome the defects in her own figure without the use of "pads" or forms, discovered a happy combination of tissue-building elements that increased her bust four inches, made her arms round and her neck and shoulders plump and symetrical.

This prescription of Dr. Catherine Kelly's is the real discovery on far different lines from the ordinary figure developing treatment, and this explains almost uniform success.

Dr. Kelly not only gained a beautiful form by her own prescription, but used it successfully with many of her patients. Women, this is a personal message from a physician of your own sex, to all we ask is the opportunity to show you without any expense on your part.

Dr. Kelly's Form Developer will give a perfect figure, beautiful complexion and more the general health. Send the little coupon above and 10c for expenses, and a 50c treatment will be mailed at once in plain package. Write us today. DR. KELLY MEDICAL Co. Dept. 44DA, Buffalo, N. Y.

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50c Treatment
DR. KELLY'S FORM DEVELOPER 44DA

TO ALL WOMEN

We want to give, absolutely

FREE!

a full 50c box of our famous

ORANGE LILY,

If you have not tried this wonderful remedy for woman's ailments, which has been a blessing to thousands of sick, suffering women.

Orange Lily is a standard remedy for many forms of diseases peculiar to women, such as Leuchorrhea, Ulceration, Irregular or Painful Periods, and Inflammation, Displacement, or Falling of the Womb. Try this treatment and we are sure you will be convinced. Write today.

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"KEEP STATE LINES DRAWN"

Governors Want States to Keep Rights as to Railroads.

Washington, April 1.—The governors of the states as a body today filed their solemn protest with the supreme court of the United States against the proposition to strike down state railroad rates as interfering with interstate commerce.

They respectfully called upon the bench, having in "especial charge the Covenant of the Union" to see that the boundaries of the states remain. It was the first time in the history of the nation that such a protest had been made.

The protest took the nature of a brief, filed as "friends of the court" by a committee of governors, Judson Harmon, of Ohio; Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, and Charles H. Aldrich, of Nebraska. This committee was selected at a conference of governors last September. The brief was submitted in connection with the "state rate cases," set for oral argument today.

TAFT ASKS FLOOD PROTECTION

Washington, April 2.—President Taft today took quick action to bend the energies of the government toward stopping the threatened floods in the Missouri and Mississippi river valleys. Following conferences with Secretary of War Stimson and General William H. Bixby, chief of engineers, and several senators and congressmen from states bordering these two great streams, he sent a message to congress urging the immediate appropriation of $500,000 to be used in strengthening the levees and trying to prevent further flood damage.

Items of Special Interest to Tillers

RURAL CREDIT UNIONS PLANNED IN BILL

Washington, March 29.—The possible creation of co-operative land mortgage banks and co-operative rural credit unions in this country is contemplated in the Gronna joint resolution to appoint a commission to investigate their operation abroad, which Senator McCumber reported to the senate today from the finance committee.

He said that the resolution was in response to a sentiment expressed by many farm journals of this country and that the system had been demonstrated in Germany to be of great value to the agricultural industry. He said it enabled the owners of tillable land to secure loans as they may need them in their farming operations at most reasonable rates.

MAKES HOMESTEAD BILL LESS DRASTIC.

Washington, March 29.— The house passed today a bill reducing from five to three years the period of residence required on homestead lands before patents are issued. The bill permits entrymen and their families during that period to be absent from their homesteads five months each year. Having passed the senate, the bill, amended in minor particulars in the house, was sent to conference.

HUNT DISEASE TO KILL GRUB WORMS.

Urban, Ill., March 29.— The United States and Illinois bureaus of entomology have united to battle the white grub worm plague, which has done much damage on many farms in southern Illinois. A disease unknown to science has broken out among the grub worms and destroyed thousands, partially staying their destructive work. The scientists will make a careful study of this mysterious disease, obtain cultures of the infected fungi and spread it among the white grub worms.

SHAPE OF TREE AFFECTS YIELD

State Inspector Shows How Pruning and Spraying Should Be Done.

By C. A. Wormley.

Practical demonstration of the best known methods of tree spraying and pruning was given recently by E. J. Hoddy, of Columbus, deputy inspector of the orchard and nursery division of the Ohio state department of agriculture, on the Andrew Powell farm, near Findlay. An apple tree was treated in all the processes of scientific pruning and spraying by Mr. Hoddy, who explains the various processes as he proceeds with the work.

"The ideal tree will be symmetrical in shape," said Mr. Hoddy. "It will be shaped in such a way that it is naturally equipped to bear a heavy load of fruit. In pruning a tree, do not cut off all the water sprouts. Leave those which point in the direction where it is desired to induce the tree to grow. Stub them back so that the following season they will become more stocky. In a few years they will send out branches and bear fruit. The idea that the water sprout saps the vitality of the tree is erroneous. They are merely the result of an excess of vitality.

"One must not expect a tree which has been severely pruned back to bear much fruit. It has been too severely shocked and will require probably two years to recover.

When Scale Infected.

"It is best to cut the branches in a slanting manner, for the reason that they will heal more quickly. All large wounds should be painted with a heavy white lead paint.

"Trim trees infected with the scale well back. This allows the tree to send more nourishment to the diseased parts. Trim the brush out of your trees to allow the sunlight to get to all parts of them. This makes large fruit and gives it much color. Bring the high tops down out of the trees. Do not cut much out the first year, but bring them back gradually. If a bud points toward a vacant portion of the tree, take special pains to allow it to grow, in order that a branch may be propagated to fill that space. The space in the interior of the tree and in the vacant spaces of the average sized apple tree should grow annually two bushels of fruit."

Mr. Hoddy advised a method of spraying which, he said, would prevent all the common diseases to which trees are subjected. This method includes four sprayings. If followed it will kill all kinds of scale, other diseases and the coddling moth.

"The first sprayings should be of lime and sulphur solution, mixed with nine parts of water," he said. "This should be applied when the buds on the trees begin to swell and the pink of the blossoms begins to show. The second spray should be 40 parts of water to one of lime and sulphur solution, mixed with the three pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of spray.

"This should be applied when the petals begin to fall. A pressure of 125 to 200 pounds should be employed in this spraying. The same operation should be repeated in ten days, if possible, though this spraying may be omitted, if necessary. The last of the four sprayings should be about July 15, or possibly earlier, depending upon the season. The last three should be of the same material."

Mr. Hoddy gave a formula of home-making of the lime and sulphur solution. This comprises 15 pounds of lime, 15 pounds of sulphur and 50 gallons of water, boiled for one hour. He said, however, that this method is more expensive than buying the spraying solution from merchants.

POLITICS HANGS ON APRIL VOTES

Delegates From Ten States to Be Chosen by the Primary Method.

Washington, April 2.—Delegates from ten states to the Republican national convention will be selected by district primary vote of the people—the method so bitterly opposed by the Taft managers—during the month of April. It will be the determining month in the campaign.

The first of the ten April primary elections is being held in Wisconsin today. That state will signify preference for a favorite son, La Follette. Taft, it is predicted, will cut small figure. Roosevelt is not opposing the La Follette delegates in the home state of the senator and they are sure to swing to the colonel after the first ballot in the Chicago convention.

Massachusetts and Maryland primaries will be held some time during the month and the dates that have been fixed definitely follow: Kentucky, April 6; Illinois, 9; Nebraska, 9; Pennsylvania, 13; Oregon, 19; Kansas, 23; New Hampshire, 23.

WHY THEY LEFT LA FOLLETTE

Cleveland, April 2.—Replying to a complaint made by Walter L. Houser, national manager of the La Follette campaign, that his candidate has been deserted without cause by men who pledged their support, John D. Fackler, former manager of the La Follette campaign in Ohio, has issued a statement. He discredits Houser's charge by showing that the Wisconsin senator's candidacy was abandoned only after La Follette's physical breakdown in Philadelphia and that this course was agreed upon at a conference at which there were present Senators Clapp, Bristow, Bourne and Poindexter, Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin; Col. John C. Hannan, La Follette's secretary; Walter L. Houser, Medill McCormick, Angus McSween and Fackler.

Concluding the statement, Mr. Fackler says: "Col. Roosevelt's espousal of progressive policies has been made the target of reactionary newspapers and politicians over the country, and I believe it to be the clear duty of all sincere progressives to place principles above persons, measures above men, and to rally to the support of the only man who has any chance of carrying the banner of progressive Republicanism to victory."

TAFT ONCE WANTED PRIMARY

Columbus, April 2.—Progressive Republicans are worrying the new Cox-Burton-Taft political combination with the question: Does President Taft hold that the Ohio primary law is not legally safeguarded or is he afraid to trust the people?

Four years ago Taft demanded, and obtained, a form of presidential preference vote in Ohio, though there was no specific provision of law for it at that time. By its operation he defeated the Foraker candidates for delegates from Ohio to the national convention. It is different now. The Taft plan of four years ago was voted down by the Burton-Cox-Taft controlled state central committee last Saturday.

The members of the combination knew that, while Taft was more popular than Senator Foraker four years ago, he is much less popular than Roosevelt this year. Hence the distrust of the people and the defeat of State Chairman Walter F. Brown's plan for a state-wide presidential preference vote.

TAFT FOR LORIMER?

Washington, April 2.—President Taft is to be smoked out with respect to his attitude in the case of Senator Lorimer. Once he was against Lorimer. Now his friends in the senate are for Lorimer, and Congressman McKinley, Taft's manager, has been working in his interests. Cannon, Crane, Penrose and Gallinger, and all those who have now allied themselves with the Lorimer cause, are the close friends of the President.

Col. Roosevelt has once more come out against Lorimer. He refused once to sit at dinner with him in Chicago and has again taken up the cudgels against him.

SHE HIRED A HUSBAND BEATER

When Police Refused to Interfere a Seattle Wife Advertised.

WANTED—A man to thrash a wife beater; $10 reward; easy work. Mrs. R. B. Gillies, 810 Noh Hill avenue.

Seattle, Wash., April 2.—That advertisement appeared here yesterday and eight men applied for the job. The first applicant was a little fellow and Mrs. Gillies sent him away. The second, a husky youth, said it would be a pleasure to do the work for $5. Mrs. Gillies engaged him at once and gave him instructions. Her husband must not be permanently disfigured or disabled, but must be slapped, choked, knocked down and rolled on the floor.

When Robert Bent Gillies, 53 years old, formerly a water front broker, returned home late in the afternoon Mrs. Gillies and the youth were waiting for him. Mrs. Gillies, telling the story today, said her young man's work was so excellent that she compelled him to take the full $10 fee. Gillies could not be seen today.

The couple have been married ten years. Both are old residents of Seattle. Before advertising Mrs. Gillies had complained to the mayor, chief of police and prosecuting attorney, without satisfactory results, she said.

REVOLUTIONISTS REPULSED

Mexican Federals in Clash With Band—Both Lose Men.

Del Rio, Texas, April 2.—The Mexican federal scouts from Las Vegas, opposite Del Rio, in a clash with a band of revolutionists Sunday evening, lost several men killed and wounded. All their horses were killed. The rebels eventually were repulsed. They left seven dead on the field. The federals then came to Las Vegas and summoned medical aid from Del Rio.

This band of revolutionists several days ago robbed American cattlemen on the Mexican side and threatened death to those who undertook to protect their interests. After the battle Sunday evening they threatened to attack Las Vegas.

WU TING FANG COMING BACK?

London, April 2.—According to the Peking correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Dr. Wu Ting Fang is almost certain to become the Chinese ambassador at Washington.

BABY'S TERRIBLE SUFFERING

"When my baby boy was six months old, his body was completely covered with large sores that seemed to itch and burn, and cause terrible suffering. The eruption began in pimples which would open and run, making large sores. His hair came out and finger nails fell off, and the sores were over the entire body, causing little or no sleep for baby or myself. Great scabs would come off when I removed his shirt.

"We tried a great many remedies but nothing would help him, till a friend induced me to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment but a short time before I could see that he was improving, and in six weeks' time he was entirely cured. He had suffered about six weeks before we tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment although we had tried several other things, and doctors too. I think the Cuticura Remedies will do all that is claimed for them, and a great deal more." (Signed) Mrs. Noble Tubman, Dodson, Mont, Jan. 28, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin, will be sent, postfree, on application to "Cuticura," Dept KK, Boston.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., April 1.—Wheat came tumbling down early today from the efects of general weakness and feeble support. The immediate cause of the drop was the big run of spring wheat in the northwest. It is also believed that the entrance of Canadian grain into the United States is decidedly disturbing to holders. "This break has been coming for some time," said a trader today. "The scenes hal all been set and it required something like the heavy run in the northwest to ring up the curtain on a mighty sick-looking market. There was considerable comment on the infirmity of wheat in the face of a strong corn feeling. The opinion seemed general that nothing short of heroic support will keep wheat from breaking still further. Despite the weakness in America, Liverpool at midday was strong and higher. The Toledo market lost a full cent in cash and May before 10 a. m. The loss in September was small.

A late rally due to a natural rebound and the coming holiday, carried prices upward. Cash closed unchanged at $1.01¼, May unchanged at $1.07⅞, July 1¼c off at 98⅝c, and September 1¼c down at 96⅜c.

Opening strong and about ¼c higher, corn receded soon after the call, in sympathy with wheat. Bull fever continues and reports are to the effect both markets are overbought.

Closing corn prices: Cash 75½c; May 76¾c, July 76⅝c, September 76⅛c.

Oats took practically the same course as corn prices, being up on the call and a little lower soon after. At 10 o'clock, prices were about the same as at the previous close.

Cash oats furnished at 57¼c, May at 57¾c, July at 53c and September at 44⅞c.

Clover seed opened firm with offerings light, cash quiet and April firm. Receipts were 280 cars against 145 a year ago. Shipments were 525 compared with 465 a year ago. The market, at the start, was 10c higher in cash and March and about steady in the far months.

TOLEDO.

				Close
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	April 1.	Mar. 30.
Cash 1.01⅛	....	1.00⅛	1.01⅛	1.01⅛
May 1.02	....	1.01¼	1.01¼	1.01¾
July 99¼	....	....	98⅝	99⅝
Sept. 97⅜	....	96⅜	96⅜	98
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	75½	74½
May 76½	76⅝	76	76⅛	76
July 76⅝	76⅝	76	76⅝	76
Sept. 76	....	75⅛	76⅛	75⅜
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	57⅛	57
May 57⅛	....	....	57⅛	57½
July 53⅝	....	....	55	53
Sept. 45¼	....	....	44⅞	45
Clover Seed—				
Dec.	....	....	9.00	8.00
Cash ...12.60	....	12.50	12.70	12.50
April ...11.60	....	....	12.10	11.60
Oct. 8.95	....	....	9.00	8.97
No. 2—	....	....	12.35@12.85	....
No. 3—	....	....	12.15@12.25	....
Rejected	....	....	11.90@12.12	....
N. E. G.	....	....	8.00@11.75	....
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	92	92
Timothy—				
Prime	....	....	6.90	6.95
Alsike—				
Prime	....	....	12.50	12.50

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May 1.02⅝	....	1.01	1.02⅝	1.02⅛
July 97⅝	....	96	96½	97⅝
Sept. 95½	95⅝	94¾	94⅞	95⅞
Corn—				
May 75	75⅛	74½	75⅛	74⅞
July 74⅞	75¼	74⅜	75	74⅝
Sept. 74	74½	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝
Oats—				
May 55	55¼	54⅜	55	54⅞
July 50⅝	....	....	50½	50⅝
Sept. 43⅝	....	....	42⅞	43¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.05½	1.06¼
July	....	....	1.06⅜	1.07⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.06½	1.07
July	....	....	1.07⅛	1.07⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
May 17.20	....	17.12	17.27	17.10
July 17.60	17.67	17.42	17.67	17.32
Sept. 18.02	....	17.82	18.00	17.85
Lard—				
May 9.90	....	....	9.97	9.85
July 10.05	....	....	10.15	10.02
Sept. 10.30	....	....	10.37	10.50
Ribs—				
May 9.65	....	....	9.75	9.63
July 9.87	....	....	9.95	9.80
Sept. 10.07	....	....	10.12	10.00

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 2.—(Wall Street)—The feature of the opening of the stock market today was a block of 5,000 shares of United States Steel at 69¾ and 69⅝ compared with 69⅛ at yesterday's closing. The copper shares were again very strong, Anaconda copper and Utah copper scoring 1 point advances. In the railway group Louisville and Nashville, Reading and Union Pacific advanced material fractions. Of the less active issues Bethlehem Steel opened at a ¾ advance, which it soon increased to a full point. Trading was relatively large with more than the usual breadth of operations.

A reactionary tendency was shown by the coppers soon after the opening, but prices hardened in spots elsewhere. Shares of the southern and southwestern railway group were in demand, with especial strength in Atlantic Coast Line and St. Louis Southwestern issues. Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific rose a point before the general active list began to weaken. Pressure against the coalers, supplemented by realizing in United States Steel and the western issues, carried the whole list downward rather sharply before 11 o'clock.

The activity of the first hour gave way to dullness, with the approach of midday, by which time practically all of the early rise was lost. Before this, however, Reading, Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper had established new records for the movement. Later Amalgamated Copper and United States Steel began to feel the weight of steady pressure, much of which probably originated with the short interest. That element became more aggressive on the theory that recent events justified a reaction, particularly in the metal stocks. An additional incentive for selling United States Steel was found in the trade reports of the last few days, which point to a shrinkage of operations for the current month. Of the railway issues, Illinois Central was weakest, with a decline of 3 points.

Bonds were steady.

Selling stopped when prices of the important stocks had reached an average level of half a point under yesterday's close. Little recovery followed, although there was a renewal of the bidding up of special stocks for geheral effect. Norfolk & Western became unusually active and advanced to 112. American Smelting also rose briskly and a few low priced specialties developed strength.

New York Stocks.

New York, April 2, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line.....	140⅝	140⅝	139¾	139¾
Am. Beet. com.....	39½	39½	39¼	39¼
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co....	129⅞	129⅞	128⅝	129
Atchison	100⅛	100¼	108⅝	108⅝
Am. Car & F. Co....	57½	57½	56⅞	56⅞
Anaconda	44⅛	44⅞	43¾	44¼
Amal. Copper	83¾	84¾	82⅝	82⅝
Am. Smelters	87⅝	87⅝	86⅝	87⅛
Am. Ag. Chem. com.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛
Am. Steel Fdy.....	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	146	146	145¼	145⅝
Am. Cotton Oil.....	55⅛	54¼	55⅛	55⅛
Am. Beet Sugar.....	61½	61½	60¾	60¾
Biscuit com.....	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼
Balt. & Ohio.....	106⅝	107¼	106⅜	107⅛
B'lyn R. Trans.....	83⅞	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜
Cast I. Pipe com....	16¼	16¼	16	16
Beth. Steel com....	34½	35	34⅛	34⅛
Chicago & G. W....	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼
Chicago G. W. pfd.	37½	37¾	37½	37⅝
Canadian Pac.....	239	239⅝	238½	238½
Clover Leaf	15	15⅛	15	15¼
Clover Leaf pfd....	33	33	33	33
Colorado Fuel.....	30	30	29⅝	30
Ches. & Ohio.....	78⅝	78¾	78¾	78⅝
Central Leather	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Consolidated Gas	145⅛	145⅝	145	145
Can pfd.....	104	105⅛	104⅜	105⅛
Chino Copper	29½	29½	29	29⅝
Corn Product com....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝
Del. & Hudson.....	170	170¼	169½	169½
Distillers' Sec.	32⅛	32⅛	31⅜	31⅝
Erie com.....	37	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞
Erie 1st pfd.....	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅝
Gt. Northern pfd....	133¼	134½	133⅝	133⅞
Gt. Northern Ore....	42⅜	42½	41⅞	42⅜
Ill. Central	131½	131½	129	129
Int. Harvester com..	114	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
Interborough com....	20¼	20⅝	19½	19⅝
Interborough pfd....	60	60	58⅝	59⅝
Lehigh Valley	165¼	165¼	164½	164½
Louis. & Nash.....	158	158	156¾	156⅝
Laclede Gas	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106¼
Mex. Marine pfd....	24⅜	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝
Missouri Pacific	45⅞	46	45¼	45½
M. S. M.	138⅝	138⅞	138	138½
M., K. & T. com....	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞
Miami	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜
North. Pacific	123⅜	123½	122⅝	122⅞
National Lead	57	57	57	57
Nevada Con's.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20¼
Northwestern	144⅞	144⅝	144	144
N. Y. Central.....	113	113	112	113
N. & W. com.....	111⅝	113½	111¼	113
N. & W. Con. 4's....	111¼	113½	111¼	113
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	34¼	34¼	34	34
Penn. Ry.	124⅛	124⅛	123⅝	124
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼
People's Gas Co.....	108⅜	108⅞	108¼	108⅝
Ray Con's.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
Reading com.	164	164⅝	163⅝	163½
Rock Island	27⅜	27⅜	27	27
Rock Island pfd.....	55¼	55¼	54½	54½
Rep. I. and S. Co....	22	22	21⅝	21⅝
Rep. 1st pfd.	73½	73⅝	73	73
Ry. Steel Springs....	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
South. Ry.	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅝
South. Ry. pfd.....	74½	74⅝	74⅛	74⅜
St. Paul	110	110¼	109⅝	110¼
South. Pacific	114⅜	114⅝	114	114⅛
Sloss-Shef. com.	46¼	46¼	46	46¼
Texas Oil Co.	96½	96½	94	95½
Texas Pacific	26¼	26¼	26	26
Tenn. Copper	41⅜	41⅞	41¼	41⅛
Union Pacific	172¼	172¾	171⅜	171⅝
Union Pacific pfd....	91½	91½	91¼	91⅜
U. S. Rub. Con. 4's..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
U. S. Steel	69⅞	69⅞	68⅝	68⅝
U. S. Rubber com....	55½	55½	55	55
Utah Copper	63½	64	63⅛	63½
Western Md.	63	63	62	63
Wabash com.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
Wabash pfd.	19¾	19½	19½	19⅝
Western Union	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½
Westinghouse	77	77¼	76	76

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 31@31½c; solid pack, 30@30½c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 27c; rolls and prints, 28c; dairy, prime, 26c; packing stock, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18½@19c; New York state, 20c; brics, 22c; limburger, 20@21c; domestic, 22c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 23c; current receip s, 21c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $4.50; red, $4.25; white boiling onions, 50-lb. crate, $3.00; Valencias, large case, $3.50; onion sets, bu., $2.00@2.25; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Florida, $3.00@3.25.

Lettuce—Leaf, 12c; Cal. head, case, $4.00; hampers, $1.50.

Asparagus—Cal., 2-lb. bunch, 40c.

Rhubarb—Doz., 50@75c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $2.00; homegrown, $2.40.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $4.00@4.50.

Wax Beans—Hamper, $4.50.

Mango Peppers—Crate, $3.75.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.50@3.65; bu., $1.40; Scotch, 168 lbs., $3.85.

Seed Potatoes—150-lb. sack, Early Rose, $3.75; Early Ohio, $4.25@4.50; Triumph, $3.75; Irish Cobbler, $4.00@4.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.75@1.85.

Turnips—Bu., 65@75c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 3½c; ton, $65.00@70.00.

Spinach—Doz., 75c.

Cauliflower—Cal., dozen, $2.25.

Parsnips—Basket, $1.25.

Parsley—Doz., 75c.

Onions—15@18c.

Vegetable Oysters—Doz., 30c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Lb., 1½c; Southern, doz., 75c.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $2.00; bbl., $6.00; late Howes, $8.50.

Olive Oil—Pure, gal., $2.75.

Peanut Butter—11c.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c lb.

Honey—Lb., 20c; Idaho, lb., 18c.

Mushrooms—Home-grown, qt., 40@45c.

Cider—Tonawanda, 14c.

Horseradish—Bu., $6.25.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10@10½c; heavy and rough, 7½c; calves, prime, 10@11c; fair, 8@9c.

Turkeys—Alive, 18c.

Fowls—13@13½c; chickens, live, 14@15c.

Yearling lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 9@10c; sheep, 5@7c; Easter lambs, 18c.

Steer beef, 9@11c; cow beef, 5@7c.

Heifers—7@9c.

Rabbits—Dozen, $1.75.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, April 2.—Butter, unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Eggs, unchanged. Poultry, unchanged. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes—Jobbing, best grades, $1.40 bu.; store, $1.30; car lots, $1.30; new Bermudas, $7.75@8.00 bbl.; Florida Triumphs, $2.40@2.50 a hamper.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, April 2.—Butter, steady; creameries, 27@30c; dairies, 23@27c. Eggs, easier; receipts, 17,480 cases; at mark, cases included, 19c; ordinary firsts, 19@19½c; firsts, 19½c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 19½@19¾c; twins, 19¼@19½c; young Americas, 19¾@20c; long horns, 19¾@20c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 125 cars; Wisconsin, $1.40@1.45; Michigan and Minnesota, $1.45@1.45. Poultry—Live, firm; turkeys, 14c; chickens, 14½c; springs, 15c. Veal, steady, 7@11½c.

New York Produce.

New York, April 2.—Butter, steady and unchanged; receipts 9,323 tubs. Cheese, firm and unchanged; receipts 4,245 boxes. Eggs, unsettled; receipts 37,952 cases; fresh gathered extras, 22@22½c; firsts, 20½@21¼c; seconds, 20@20½c; dirties, 19½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, fancy large, new laid, 24@24½c; do. selected whites, fair to good, 23@23½c; western gathered whites, 22@23½; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, brown, 22½c; do. gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22c.

New York, April 2.—Flour quiet and barely steady. Wheat—Scarcity of outside news, owing to the holiday west, resulted in a quiet featureless trade here, May losing ⅛c, while July advanced ¼c; May, $1.07⅞; July, $1.02⅝@1.02½. Pork, firm; mess, $19.00@19.25; short clear, $18.00@18.75. Beef, firm; family, $16.00@16.50; beef hams, $29.00@31.00. Lard, firm; middle west, $10.10@10.20. Raw sugar, quiet; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.86c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.36c; molasses, 89 test, 3.61c; refined, easy. Petroleum, steady. Molasses, steady. Hay, steady. Hides, steady. Leather firm.

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, April 2.—Hog receipts were light and the market ruled about 5c lower. Veal calves also were reduced somewhat.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $8.15; good mediums, $8.15; heavy yorkers, $8.10@8.15; light yorkers, $7.35@7.75; good pigs, $7.25@7.35; bulk of sales, $8.15; good mixed, $8.10@8.15; roughs and stags, $5.00@7.25.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $6.75@7.00; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $6.25@6.75; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.00@6.50; common and light steers, $5.25@5.75; choice fat cows, $5.00@5.50; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.75; common cows, $3.00@3.75; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.50; prime heifers, bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; choice fat heifers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.50; common to light heifers, $3.50@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.50; stockers, good to choice, $4.00@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $4.00@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@70; canners and cutters, $2.00@3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $6.00@6.25; good to choice mixed, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.00@5.00; culls and common, $3.00@4.00; lambs, choice, $8.00; fair to good, $7.00@7.50; culls, $5.00@6.00; yearlings, common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $8.75@9.00; fair to good, $7.50@8.00; common to light, $6.00@7.00; heavy and feed, $4.00@6.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 2.—Cattle, receipts 3,500; market steady to strong; beeves, $5.25@8.70; Texas steers, $4.50@5.75; Western steers, $5.25@6.75; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@6.00; calves, $6.00@8.75.

Hogs, receipts, 13,000; market, strong to a shade up; light, $7.60@8.00; mixed, $7.70@8.00; heavy, $7.70@8.02½; rough, $7.70@7.80; pigs, $5.35@7.55; bulk of sales, $7.85@8.00.

Sheep, receipts 2,000; market, steady; native, $4.40@6.30; western, $4.50@6.50; yearlings, $5.25@7.00; lambs, native, $5.65@7.75; western, $6.25@8.25.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, April 2.—Cattle, receipts, none. Hogs, receipts

HARD SMASH FOR CROOKED PRIMARY

Col. Roosevelt Delivers a Stinging Speech on Corruption in New York.

Chicago, March 28.—A lashing attack on the crooked methods that characterized the primaries in New York and the state convention in Indianapolis Tuesday was made by Col. Roosevelt in his most vigorous speech of the campaign delivered at the Auditorium last night.

The colonel had said that it would be a fighting speech, and it was. It was delivered before a throng which packed the Auditorium and cheered him enthusiastically.

Col. Roosevelt expressed belief that in the great majority of districts of the country the people were with him and that the opposition was attempting to defeat him by methods which he characterized as "infamous."

Great Crowds Greet Him.

Part of Colonel Roosevelt's speech was devoted to "big business." He opposed "our present policy of chaos" and gave his own ideas of the methods which should be pursued to insure strict regulation of large corporations.

Chicago gave the former President a lively welcome. Crowds cheered him at the station when he arrived and whenever he appeared during the nine hours of his stay here. The Auditorium was large enough to hold only a part of those who sought admission. Though two other meetings were held many people who wished to hear Colonel Roosevelt were unable to do so.

Two hours before the Auditorium was opened a crowd had gathered at the doors. A line of persons four abreast was formed and grew steadily until it extended for two blocks in each direction.

When Colonel Roosevelt entered the building the people rose with a cheer. For two minutes the cheering continued and during his speech he was frequently interrupted by applause.

Meets His Allies.

During his brief stay in Chicago Colonel Roosevelt found time to meet the leaders of the Roosevelt movement in Illinois and several hundred political workers in Chicago.

Colonel Roosevelt turned aside from his prepared speech from time to time. In one of his sallies he discussed the statements of his opponents that he hopes to be dictator.

"There is not much danger to the people," he said, "from a man who can do nothing unless he can persuade them that what he wants is right. I am going to make one remark I have often been tempted to make but never have made before. Occasionally my gloomy foes have said that I wanted to be king.

"I wanted to answer that they did not know kings and I did. I like the kings I have met, but I don't want to be one, because the function of those kings, expressed in the terms of democracy would be the position of Vice President for life with the leadership of the four hundred thrown in. I think there are other jobs that a full-sized man would prefer."

Cheered on Arrival.

Colonel Roosevelt's train was met by a crowd that collected long before. In the street above automobiles twisted and chugged through the human tide that flowed toward the station from all directions. When Colonel Roosevelt stepped from the car a huge throng was on hand to greet him.

The crowd in the station room began to cheer the candidate the moment he appeared in sight, and this in spite of the fact that a squad of policemen were busy herding its members back so as to make a passage for the former President.

At the top of the stairs there was a delay due to the trouble the police were having in fighting back the eager mob, but finally a hole was cut through the wall of humanity that blocked the sidewalk, and the colonel stepped into his car.

As the colonel stood up there was a great cheer. He waved his hand jocularly. A battery of camera men standing in the street was having its own troubles about this time. The mob surged so thickly about the car that it was impossible to take pictures.

Finally the colonel stood up and posed. The click of the cameras was the signal for the chauffeur to wheel his car right about toward Jackson boulevard, and the parade to the Congress hotel started.

There was cheering all the way.

In his address Col. Roosevelt said in part:

"Now, the fundamental issue in this fight is an issue of honesty, decency, fair play," said the colonel. "Have the people the right to rule? Have the masses of the Republican party, the rank and file, the plain people, in whom Abraham Lincoln trusted, the right to express their will as to who the nominee for president shall be? Or are they to be bullied and defrauded out of that right, and is the nomination to be entrusted to the representatives of political and financial privilege, the representatives of the power of pillage, the men who, with the backing of big, crooked business, work through the lowest kind of political machinery and count on the silence or support of every newspaper that is owned or controlled by, or directly or indirectly responsive to those great financial powers that work in the darkness?

Flays Infamous Methods.

"Now, I am using strong language because only strong language will describe the facts as they actually are. I shall give details. This is not an ordinary faction fight. It is far more important even than any ordinary party fight.

"The issue is, in substance, whether the American people are fit and able to govern themselves or whether they are to be governed by those machine politicians whose close alliance with the worst forms of big business has produced nine-tenths of the corruption and scandal of American public life."

Colonel Roosevelt said that in many parts of the country the opposition was counting for success on "methods which I can only characterize as infamous."

He asserted that President Taft had committed himself to the doctrine of the rule of the people by "a representative part of the people."

Taft Is With Machine.

"In pursuit of this theory of government," he continued, "the President's political fortunes are now committed to the political machines in the various states which are led and controlled by men like Mr. Tawney in Minnesota, Mr. Kealing in Indiana, Mr. Penrose in Pennsylvania, Mr. Ballinger in Washington, Messrs. Barnes and Koenig in New York, Mr. Gallinger in New Hampshire, Messrs. Guggenheim and Evans in Colorado, Mr. Aldrich in Rhode Island, Mr. Cox in Ohio and Mr. Lorimer in Illinois. These are the men, who, when his theory is translated into actual practice, actually appear as that 'representative part' of the people which is to govern all the rest of the people."

Colonel Roosevelt then turned to the primary election in New York Tuesday to substantiate his charges. He referred to Samuel Koenig, chairman of the New York county Republican committee, as a "figurehead" and said he was "simply doing the bidding of the stronger men behind him, some of these stronger men appearing in the open."

"Others are the sinister figures that aren ever seen in the light of day.

Denounces Fraud Tactics.

"Before the election took place," the speaker continued, "I denounced it as a criminal farce, because under the wicked law which had been thrust upon New York by the machines of the two parties. Mr. Koenig had been given the right to name all the inspectors at the primary election in the county of New York and had already used that right to throw out over a hundred of the inspectors simply because it was known that they were supporting the Roosevelt ticket. Every inspector kept was an anti-Roosevelt man. Now I ask you yourselves to think what such conduct means.

"If in any political contest here in Illinois one party announced that it would not permit any inspectors except its own to superintend the polling, you would accept it, as a matter of course, as an announcement that the election was not to be a fair election. There is no other possible interpretation to be put upon such action. It is a mere matter of elemental decency that it a contest is to be fair, the inspectors shall, as a matter of course, represent both sides.

Roosevelt Voters Thwarted.

"I have received today from Judge Charles H. Duell, chairman of our executive committee in New York city, a citizen of the highest type, formerly a judge on the bench, always a man of the utmost fearlessness and the highest standard of integrity, a statement of the following facts:

"I may add that even before I left yesterday afternoon, two or three men had come around to me protesting that they were not being given an opprtunity to vote, when they went to the polls, that they could not find any Roosevelt tickets, that there were no Roosevelt watchers, that they were maltreated and that no protection was given to them when they appealed to the police; and I had to call up the commissioner of police over the telephone and ask him to issue orders that the police should protect the voters in their right to poll.

"Judge Duell telegraphs me that in the Seventh assembly district, where William Halpin is leader, every one of the 80 election inspectors was removed and anti-Roosevelt men substituted.

Ballots Held Till Close.

"In ten election district of the Twenty-sixth assembly district, the ballots did not arrive until 8 o'clock in the evening. The polling places had then been filled up with the Koenig-Taft men, who occupied the remaining time in voting and gave the Roosevelt men no chance to vote until the polls closed at 9.

"In three election districts of the Twenty-fifth assembly district the ballots did not arrive until four minutes of nine, and here again the Taft-Koenig men had taken possesion of the polling places and they kept the Roosevelt men out until it was too late to vote.

"In the Thirteenth and Fourteenth election districts of the Thirteenth Assembly district when the ballot boxes were opened, our watchers saw several bundles of ballots with from two to five ballots folded in each, voted as one, so in each election district 20 ballots were voted over the number of men recorded as voting. All of these ballots were marked in the Taft column in spite of the protest of our watchers.

"In the Twenty-third Assembly district the names of the Roosevelt delegates were not printed on the ballots at all.

"In short, the election machinery was used as unscrupulously as in the days of Tweed, names of Roosevelt delegates were left off the ballots, ballots were misprinted, were folded in such a way as to feeze voters and in numerous instances were not delivered to polling places until four or five hours after the polls opened, and in some instances not until 20 minutes or a quarter of an hour before closing. Our election inspectors were removed whenever it was thought they were not with the 'machine.'

"As I have said, such a primary contest is not merely a farce, but a criminal farce. The men nominally elected by its result, men like Mr. Parsons, Mr. Griscom and the rest, cannot, if they wish to preserve their reputations as honorable men, consent to accept positions as delegates. The results in such a primary are in no shape or way representative of the Republican party and have no binding force whatever on the Republican party."

Frauds Elsewhere as Well.

"What was done in New York is substantially what was done in Indiana and in Colorado. Against all the money, all the patronage, all the efforts of the Kealing machine in Indiana, with nothing but the plain people of the state to rely upon, we carried the state convention handsomely, and then by fraudulent action, which can only be called brutal in its utter defiance of decency, nearly 200 delegates were thrown out and the will of the people reversed.

"The men honestly elected, of course, declined to abide by the result and held a separate convention. They would have been derelict in their duty had they not done so, for the Kealing-Taft state delegation in Indiana does not represent the people at all, and its actions are in no shape or way representative or binding on the rank and file of the Republican party in Indiana.

"In Missouri we have overwhelmingly carried three districts and yet in each district a bolting convention has been organized, a convention which has not pretended to represent a tenth part of the voters of the Republican party, but which is to be sent to Chicago national convention in the hope that the same tactics will be tried that there were successfully tried in New York and Denver and in Indianapolis.

"In all these places our opponents have shown that they wished to win by any means, no matter how foul, and that they will not abide by the decision of the people. We ask nothing excepting that the people themselves be permitted to say what they want. There never has been a clearer line-up in the history of this country than the present line-up.

"In his speech at Concord President Taft, according to a stenographic report forwarded to me by Governor Bass, spoke as follows: 'It is said that I distrust the people because I said that under impulsive action they may do wrong. I do. I think so. Don't you?' This was said in commenting on my proposal concerning giving the people the right to judge for themselves what their interpretation of the constitution in certain cases may be. But the President's words, of course, have a far wider application. When he, with what are good intentions, keeps dwelling upon his distrust of popular action, his disbelief in action by the people themselves, it is natural that his lieutenants should feel that they have a free hand in trying to thwart the wishes of the people."

"Big business" and the control of corporations were discussed by Colonel Roosevelt at the beginning of his speech. He said the government's trust prosecutions in the oil and tobacco cases had accomplished nothing of real worth.

"Our present policy of chaos cannot permanently continue," said Colonel Roosevelt. He asserted that there should be "absolute clearness of law," and spoke in favor of "a competent administrative body, an interstate industrial commission or something of the kind, which would do for the world of industrial production what the interstate commerce commission is doing for the world of industrial transportation."

ENGLISH ASTOR IS FIGHTING PLAGUE

London, March 30.—Mr. Waldorf Astor, member of Parliament for Plymouth, the eldest son of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, has made another step forward in his political career, which commenced only at the last general election a year ago. He has been appointed chairman of a committee to report upon the problem of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom, in its preventive, curative and other aspects.

Mr. Astor has made a special study of the subject, and his first speech in the house of commons was in support of the government's insurance bill, in which provision was made for dealing with patients suffering from tuberculosis.

Mr. Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer, who appointed Mr. Astor, although a political opponent, to the chairmanship of the committee, had intended that the funds raised under the act should be employed for sanatoria; but many medical men are absolutely opposed to sanatoria treatment, and it will be the work of the committee to investigate and report on the best way of using the money.

The mortality from tuberculosis has steadily decreased in England and Wales, being less than half what it was in 1860. The death rate, however, is still very heavy, and in 1909 54,425 persons succumbed in England and Wales. The disease is even more deadly in Ireland, but there an active campaign, inaugurated by the Countess of Aberdeen, has been going on for some years and conditions are improving.

* * * *

May Pay More to Eat.

Home rule, Welsh disestablishment and the suffrage question all promise to be eclipsed in the house of commons by the danger to the members' shilling or 25-cent dinner. There has been a great strain upon the finances of the kitchen committee of the house and Colonel Lockwood, its chairman, threatens to make up the $12,000 deficit by raising the price of the dinner. Now that each member of the house is receiving a salary of $2,000 a year the legislators may be compelled to pay at least the actual cost of the dinners they consume.

Colonel Lockwood declares that the receipts of the kitchen have not increased since the members began to draw pay, but he intends to get some of this money, even if it means the upsetting of one of the most cherished perquisites of parliament. The dinner was originally established for the benefit of the labor members, but when the other commoners saw what their labor colleagues were getting for their money they deserted the a-la-carte table, until at the present time fully two-thirds of the house partakes of the cheap dinner.

* * * *

$1,000,000 for Embassy.

The American government has been looking about London for a home for the embassy but, it is understood, has decided not to make any purchase at present. A very complete report as to the residences available has been sent to the state department.

Heretofore the residence of the ambassador and the embassy offices have been established in separate buildings. Should the United States government decide to purchase a residence, it is understood that the office and living quarters of the embassy would be in the same house. This would necessitate a very large building for, while the staff is not large, the Americans have to receive a great many more visitors than do the ambassadors and ministers of the European powers.

In the first place there have to be separate rooms for the ambassador and his three secretaries and two attaches and a couple of extra rooms for the use of visiting officials. Then there are the clerks and, still more difficult to find, a large reception room where the hundreds of Americans who visit the embassy during the summer can be received.

In addition to the offices the ambassador must have a very large, convenient house where he can entertain on behalf of his country.

It has been rather difficult to find the right house, but one has been offered to the government which would be eminently suited for the purpose. The cost of the necessary land and residence has been estimated at anywhere from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

* * * *

Bartholomew Fair, which was held at West Smithfield, in London, from 1133 to 1855, will be revived at the "Shakespeare's England" exhibition which will be held under the management of Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, of New York, at Earls Court this summer.

The charter for the original fair was granted by Henry I. to the famous monk, Rahers, who for years had been Henry's jester and who founded the Priory of St. Bartholomew as well as the famous St. Bartholomew's hospital. The fair opened annually on the feast of St. Bartholomew and lasted 14 days. When it was first established it was one of the great annual markets of the kingdom and the chief cloth fair of the times. Smithfields, as it existed in the early days of the fair, will be reproduced and some of the brutal pastimes which grew to mark the festival will be imitated.

ROOSEVELT WOULD WIN WITH WHOOP

Nation-Wide Poll Gives Him Four to One Preference Over Taft.

Roosevelt would get the Republican nomination away from Taft with a whoop if the business were left to a nation-wide Republican primary.

Such is the conclusion arrived at by the Farm and Fireside, one of the leading farm publications in the United States, as a result of a poll taken among its readers in every state in the nation. In the issue of the Farm and Fireside this week, the figures are summarized. The poll shows that among the voters who participated Roosevelt was first choice, by almost as many votes as all other candidates put together—Republicans, Democrats and Socialists.

Roosevelt received 16,903 first choice votes out of 36,602 ballots. Taft ran second, but received only a little more than one vote to every four for Roosevelt. Bryan came third, with just a shade fewer than Taft polled.

Roosevelt Leads All.

The first choice polled for all candidates who received votes follows:

Roosevelt	16,903
Taft	4,228
Bryan	4,173
La Follette	2,715
Wilson	1,708
Harmon	1,507
Debs	1,402
Clark	501
Hughes	427
Underwood	265
Cummins	118
Carter H. Harrison	54
Knox	

"Keeping in mind that these votes represent every state in the Union," says the Farm and Fireside, "we are compelled to realize right at the outset that the total vote cast for Bryan, Clark, Harmon, La Follette, Wilson and Taft, aggregating 16,822, was a trifle less than Mr. Roosevelt alone received!

"Whether you are for Taft or Roosevelt, for Harmon or Wilson, for Calhoun or Jackson, for Hamilton or Jefferson, for federal or state sovereignty; whether you are a Christian or a heathen, blond or brunette, Socialist or individualist—you can't contemplate those figures without getting a distinct impression that the people have a distinct leaning in the general direction of Oyster Bay.

Socialist Vote Heavy.

"Ths is not only the only remarkable thing these figures show. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, has more votes than Champ Clark, and almost as many as Judson Harmon. In a large city, this would not be surprising. But it represents actual sentiment of real farmers. Nobody was asked to vote in this poll except subscribers."

Judson C. Welliver, in a close analysis of the figures, declares that the most remarkable feature is that Roosevelt leads every other candidate in every section of the country. In the southern group of states, composed of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, Roosevelt got 1,963 on first choice and Taft 638.

In New England Roosevelt leads Taft among the farmers by a little more than two to one. In the central group of states, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, the Roosevelt vote was 7,175 to 1,493 for Taft. In some of the western states, the comparison is nearly six to one in favor of Roosevelt as against Taft.

Results Summarized.

From the figures and their analysis, the Farm and Fireside arrives at these conclusions:

1. Roosevelt is very much the strongest man, of any party, with the mass of people.

2. Bryan is very much the strongest with the rank and file of Democracy in the rural districts, and Wilson in the cities.

3. If the Bryan and Wilson forces unite, as the Farm and Fireside poll indicates they may, they will easily dominate the Democratic convention and have very close to the two-thirds required to nominate.

4. Harmon is much stronger with the farmers in all sections than has been generally believed.

5. Wilson has more second and third choice support, in proportion, than any other Democrat.

6. Roosevelt would get the Republican nomination away from Taft with a whoop if the business were left to a nation-wide Republican primary.

SLEEPING TAFT IS PAINTED

President Snoozes in His Chair as Artist Works.

Washington, March 30.—While President Taft slept the artist painted.

This is the story Artist Theodore Molkenboer is telling. The artist came by engagement to paint the President's picture. The hour set for the work was after luncheon. The President sat in his big armchair in the library of the White House, and the artist began his work. Glancing up he saw his subject was asleep.

For two hours Artist Molkenboer worked and President Taft slept on. Finding that the chief executive would sleep, Molkenboer concluded he would go ahead. The work shows a splendid likeness of the President awake, with smiles wreathing his countenance. The artist refused to say whether the President smiled in his sleep.

TO SUE STEAMSHIP FIRMS

Washington, March 30.—Announcement from New York that the government will file an anti-trust suit against several big steamship transporting freight between the Atlantic coast of the United States to the far east by the Suez canal comes as the result of a comprehensive investigation into the general steamship conditions. Alleged pools and agreements covering other phases of American ocean trade are being investigated.

The papers prepared for filing allege that several big steamship companies have acquired a complete monopoly of the transportation of freight between the United States and the far east by water.

CAN'T FIND ARBUCKLE WILL

New York, April 1.—Five days after the death of John Arbuckle, the sugar millionaire, who died here on Wednesday, his lawyers and relatives have about given up hope of finding a will, and it is now believed that he died intestate. Tis estate is estimated at more than $20,000,000. No children survive to inherit it and Mrs. Arbuckle, his wife, died five years ago. Mrs. Robert Jamieson and Miss Christina Arbuckle, sisters, are the nearest relatives.

PLATONIC MARRIAGE FAILS

Strange Contract Revealed in a Suit for Non-Support.

Philadelphia, March 29.—A prenuptial vow to pass their lives in "perfect purity" is one of the remarkable features of the equity suit just decided by Judge Orlady in the superior court in reversing an order for $100 a month made by Judge Magill for the support of Mrs. Irene D. Cunningham against her husband, Clement Remington H. Cunningham.

The Cunninghams were married on December 4, 1895, and lived at 1,017 Baring street until December 12, 1909, when Cunningham, after a quarrel, left his wife. In justification for withdrawing from his home, the husband pleaded the fact set forth by his wife when she explained to the court the ante-marriage agreement. She told the court that the year prior to their marriage both she and Cunningham took an oath that they would live the remainder of their lives in fulfillment of a vow of celibacy.

"It was not taken," she said at the hearing, "before any officer of the law. We were in the parlor at the time, and we knelt down together and, taking God as our witness, vowed to live the rest of our lives in perfect purity."

Judge Orlady in reversing the lower court's finding, says: "It is not the policy of the law to encourage the living apart of husband and wife. After the marriage contract is entered into, the rights, duties and obligations of the parties are fixed by law. The relation is said to be the parent and not the child of civil society, regulated and prescribed by law and endowed with civil consequences. It is more than a civil contract. It is an institution of the state. It supersedes all other contracts."

KAISER KNOWS ABOUT CANAL

Goethals Says He Wants Big Locks and More Soldiers.

New York, March 29.—George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal and chairman of the canal commission, returned from abroad today with an account of an interview with the German emperor.

"The Kaiser surprised me by his knowledge of the canal," Col. Goethals said. "He believed that the 110-foot locks would not be wide enough to accommodate the dreadnoughts of the future, and believed that the canal should have been as wide as the channel at Kiel, which is 135 feet.

"He is strongly in favor of much heavier fortifications than have been planned for the canal. He believes a very large military force should be established ready for any emergency."

DICTOGRAPH IN WIFE'S ROOM

Pittsburg Man Relies on It to Defend Divorce Suit.

Pittsburg, March 28.—Habeas corpus proceedings were brought yesterday against Earl Fellabom, a wealthy Pittsburg business man, by his wife, Marguerite, for possession of their daughter, Clara Marie.

In his answer to a divorce libel filed against him preceding the habeas corpus, the husband denies various charges made by his wife, and says that at the trial he will show a number of dictograph records, covering a period of five days and said to have been obtained in a house where Mrs. Fellabom lived and where she was visited by an East End merchant.

The habeas corpus hearing was postponed until next Monday.

WILL STUDY OUR SURGERY

Sir Bertrand Dawson Declares That It Now Leads the World.

London, March 29.—Sir Bertrand Dawson, physician extraordinary to the king, has sailed on the Mauretania for an extended visit and the study of American surgical methods. He is bound for the Mayos' hospital at Rochester, Minn., which he describes as one of the finest in the world. Later he expects to visit Johns, Hopkins and other seats of medical learning. He says that America holds the first place now in surgical work and American surgeons are obtaining wonderful results.

It is almost unique for a famous European physician to go to America on such a mission, the reverse being the usual practice.

Lady Dawson accompanies Sir Bertrand.

ENGLISH MINERS TO RETURN

Vote So Far Shows Majority in Favor of Acceptance.

London, March 30.—Returns which have come in today from the scattered coal districts of Great Britain show that large majorities of the miners desire to resume work.

The results thus far in Monmouthshire are 5 to 1 in favor of returning to the pits. Hundreds more miners went back to work in Warwickshire today and it is anticipated that there will be a general resumption in that county on Monday.

At a conference of the miners in Glasgow a large majority agreed to recommend the men to vote for the resumption.

RULES AGAINST OIL TRUST

Supreme Court Upholds Missouri's Big Fines.

Washington, April 1.—The anti-trust laws of Missouri were upheld today by the supreme court of the United States. The court approved of the state's action in ousting the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and the Republic Oil Co. of New York from the state and fining each $50,000 under these laws.

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U. S. TOO FAST FOR COUNTESS

Lady Warwick Says She Felt Like a Picture Film.

London, March 30.—The Countess of Warwick, who arrived at Plymouth today on the steamship Olympic from New York, was met by her husband, who greeted her affectionately.

The countess says she knows now what lecturing in America means, and that she will not attempt to go there on any such mission again. She would like to return to America for pleasure and to study the people and the conditions of the social side of life, which she had no opportunity to do when on the lecture tour.

The countess said that while she was in America she was dragged here and there. She met many charming people, but all the time she felt like a cinematograph film.

"The fatigue beat me," she said. "The Americans are delightful. I made many friends through the lectures, and the people treated me everywhere with the greatest hospitality. They are charming, but the traveling was too much for a woman of my age. Just contrast the easy, short journeys on English railways with the long distances in America. It was more than I could be expected to face. I had booked to go right through the west, but I should have broken down if I had attempted it.

LAY DUST WITH MOLASSES

Washington, March 28.—The people of the United States may be riding over roads of molasses in the near future. The bureau of good roads is making experiments near here with a very cheap grade of molasses, mixed with lime water, as a dust laying cover for roads. Logan W. Page, director of the bureau, said today that in the best sugar country the cheap "black strap" molasses, now destroyed as of no value, might be used in this road work. The bureau is testing various kinds of surface and under-surface materials on stretches of suburban road.

Oil Fuel in the Congo.

Railway Age Gazette.

Preparations are being made for supplying the Congo railway and the various steamboats on the Congo river and its tributaries with petroleum for fuel, in spite of the fact that an almost unbroken forest covers the hundreds of thousands of square miles of this territory. A company is laying a pipeline along the old Congo railway from Matadi to Leopoldville and storage tanks have already been erected. The change of the locomotives to oil burners has begun.

Chinese and Their Children.

Century Magazine.

The chinese adore their children; family life is very close, and all the numerous members assist in bringing up the little ones. The babies are always in the arms or on the back of mother, sister, father or brother; and as soon as they can walk, they toddle about with their elders, their little bodies trussed up in wadded clothes, and their yellow heads a varied pattern of small, erect pigtails and shaven surfaces. Until they are five or six years old, boys and girls are treated much alike. They are always underfoot, swarming on the streets and in the cramped houses of the poor, playing softly together in the many-roomed mansions and garden court-yards of the rich. Their elders seem to enjoy having them about, perhaps partly because they are by instinct quieter than western children, having been trained for centuries to a code of revedence.

Belgium 24-Hour Clocks.

London Globe.

Visitors in Belgium will have noticed the 24-hour clocks which are to be seen in public places and railways. The same system is in vogue in Italy, and both in Germany and Switzerland there is to be found a considerable number of persons in favor of this new notation. French military authorities also prefer the system, as do two-thirds of the conseils genereaux and four-fifths of the chamber of commerce. In view of this opinion, M. Augagneur, the minister of posts and telegraphs, has addressed a letter to the prefect announcing that during the summer the 0 to 24 system will be introduced on the main lines of railways, and inviting the prefects to take measures to equip the local lines in the same way.

NEW WOOL BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Democrats Push Measure Through With Aid of Republican Progressives.

Washington, March 2.—The Democratic bill reducing the tariff duties on wool, wool clothing, carpets and other products was passed by the house of representatives 189 to 92.

The measure is identical with the Underwood bill passed by the house last session and the Democratic majority preserved it intact from amendment by the Republicans in putting it through the house today.

It provides a 20 per cent ad valorem duty on raw wool, which amounts to about five cents a pound specific duty as compared with the 11 cents in the Aldrich-Payne law.

This and other reductions in the bill average about 47 per cent and the effect, according to the Democrats, would be a material decrease in the price of clothing and other wool products.

Eighteen Republican progressives and two regulars—Nye and Stevens, of Minnesota—voted with the Democrats in favor of the bill, and one Democrat — Francis, of Ohio — voted against it.

The standpat Republicans were willing to stand for a slight reduction of duties, but contended that the Democratic bill went far beyond any revision justified by the tariff board report.

It is not unlikely the wool bill will go to the President in practically the same form vetoed by him last session. The duty on raw wool in that instance was increased by the conference committee of the two houses from the original 20 to 29 per cent.

The Democrats and progressive Republicans believe they will be vindicated by the people should President Taft either sign or veto the same bill he vetoed last summer.

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400 GIRLS WOULD WED BARBER

And He Bars All But Manicures as Candidates.

Philadelphia, March 28.—Harry F. Martin, the Magnolia, N. J., barber who under the terms of his aunt's will must marry within 18 months if he wishes to inherit the $10,000 she left, yesterday morning received in the neighborhood of 400 letters from women willing to marry him—with the $10,000. The letters come from all over the east.

Martin expects to answer all of them, but he has one qualification. The young woman who eventually gives her heart and pocket must be a manicurist. "After I marry," said Martin, "I am going into business for myself. I expect to open a handsome barber shop in some large eastern city, and I want my wife in the shop. I want her to act as manicurist.

"I won't object to her holding the hands of other men, so long as she does it in a real businesslike manner, but I want her where my eye will be on her at all times."

IS MOST TALENTED CHINAMAN

Columbus University Student Called as Yuan Shi Kai's Secretary.

New York, April 1.—Vi-Kynin Wellington Koo, a Chinese student at Columbia University, will leave New York for China next Saturday to become secretary to President Yuan Chi Kai.

Koo is the mast talented Chinaman ever enrolled at Columbia. He entered the university in 1904 after receiving his secondary education in St. John's College, Shanghai, where his father, a mandarin, lives. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1908 and immediately began a three years post-graduate course. As an undergraduate he was very popular and became a member of practically ever campus organization, winning among others the post of editor-in-chief of the Columbia Spectator. He was also a member of the Columbia debating team which defeated Cornell.

Since his undergraduate days, Mr. Koo has devoted himself to promoting the interests of the Chinese students in America, as president of the Chinese student's alliance.

A Merry Funeral.

London Chronicle.

"If I order an ordinary funeral probably few will follow me to my grave and fewer still will shed a tear; whereas if I order a merry one a crowd of poor devils will enjoy a pleasant time."

With these reflections Signor Ubaldo Samori, a broker who has died in Modigliana, left in his will £1,000 to the local hospital and instructions for all ecclesiastical ceremony to be dispensed with. At least six hundred pints of the best wine were to be doled out to all comers at his funeral.

Along the processional route to the cemetery the news quickly spread and several thousands of people flocked around the canteen wagon that followed immediately in the rear of a first-class hearse, according to the deceased's wishes. The procession halted every few minutes while drinks were served out all round. The mourners were toasted and hurrahs were given for the departed benefactor.

The crowd sang Neapolitan comic songs and patriotic ditties, the cortege taking a full half day to reach the burial place.

DETECTIVES TRAINED BY MAIL
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